

12-14-1959

Fort Ord Yearbook: Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 1st Brigade, 14 December 1959 - 20 February 1960

U.S. Army

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks

Recommended Citation

U.S. Army, "Fort Ord Yearbook: Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 1st Brigade, 14 December 1959 - 20 February 1960" (1959). *Fort Ord Yearbooks*. 32.
https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/fortord_yearbooks/32

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Fort Ord Digital Collection at Digital Commons @ CSUMB. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fort Ord Yearbooks by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ CSUMB. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@csumb.edu.

U.S. ARMY

TRAINING CENTER

INFANTRY

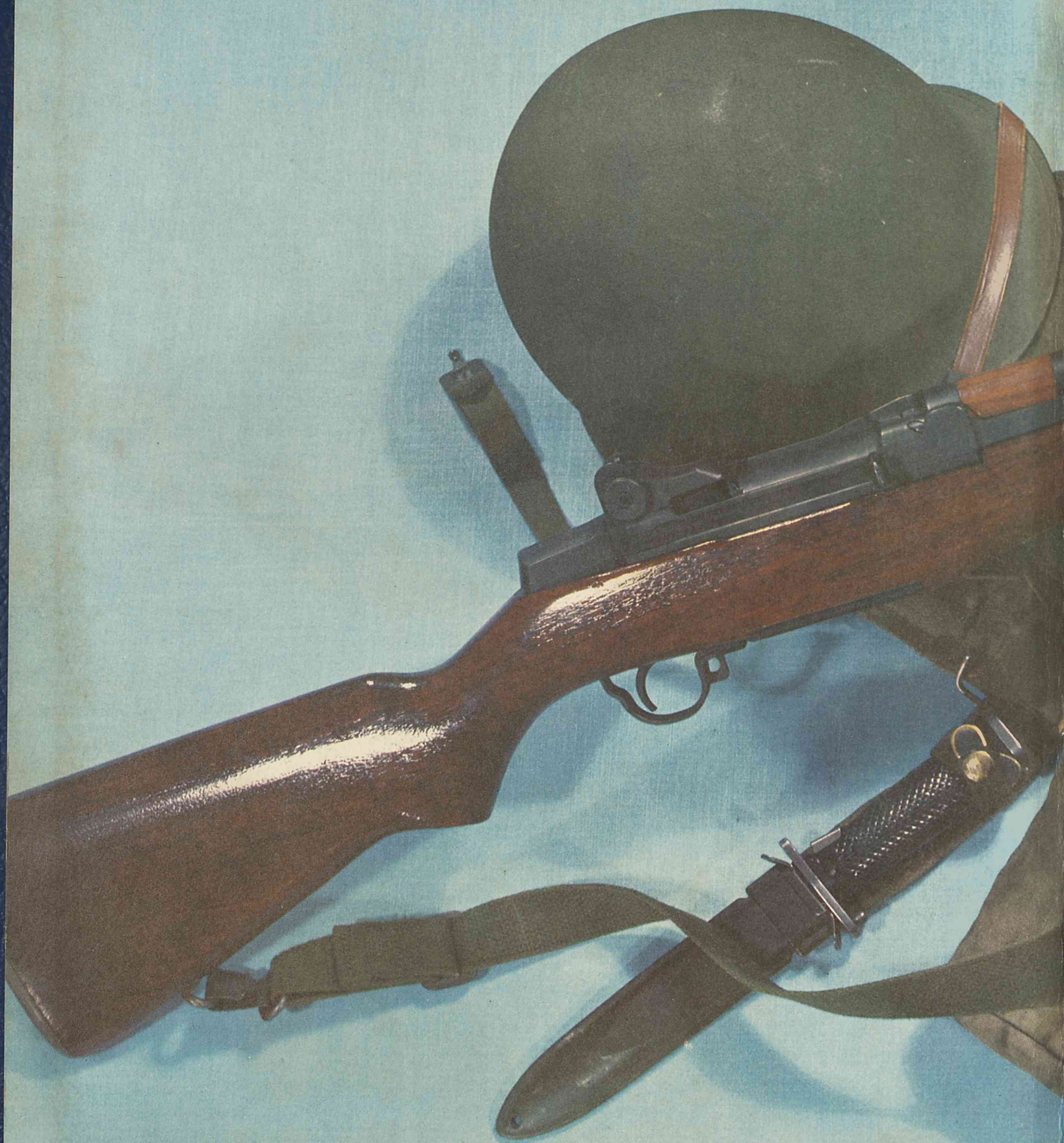


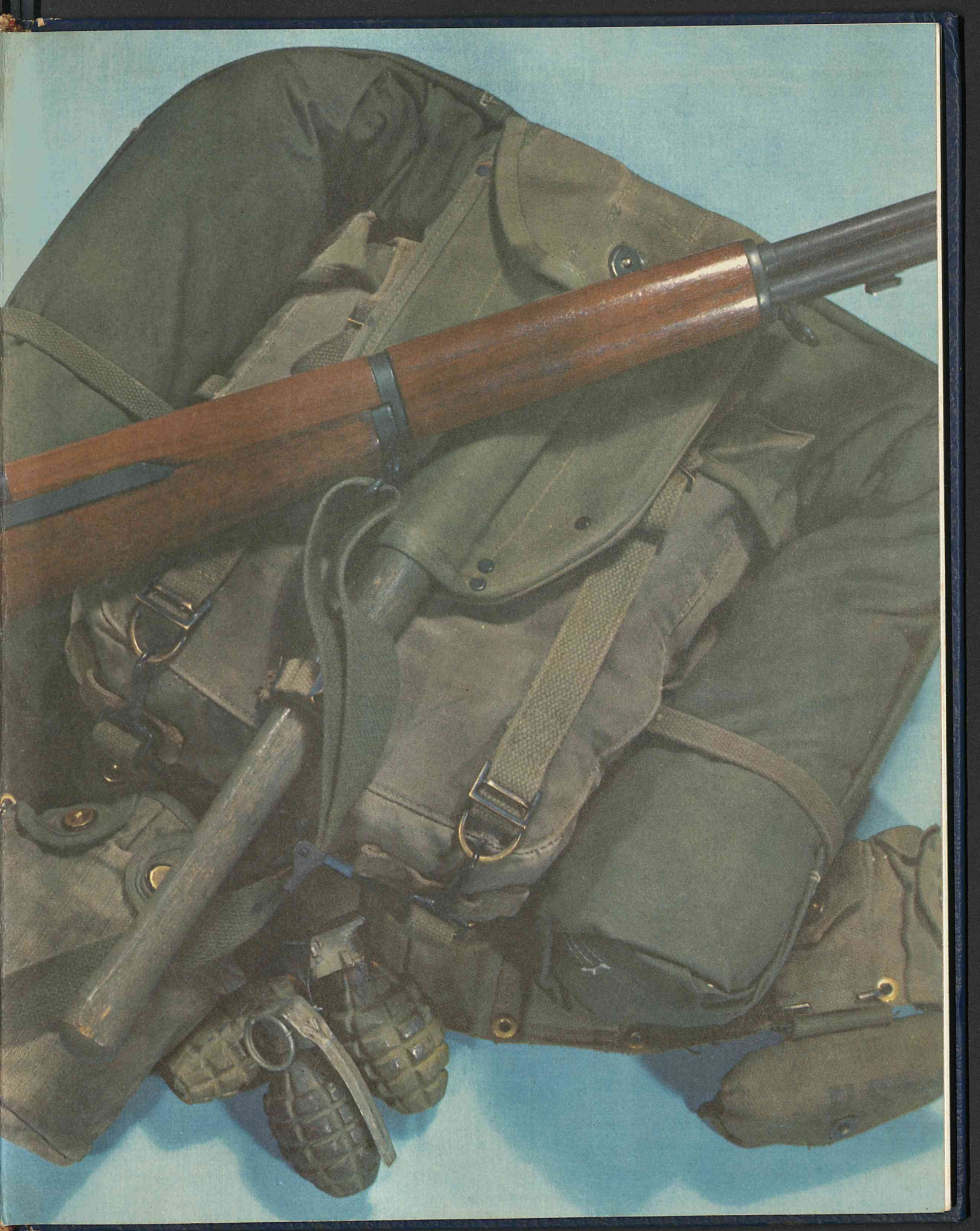
CALIFORNIA

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS CO.

1st BATTLE GROUP

1st BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



All Rights Reserved ALBERT LOVE ENTERPRISES, Atlanta, Georgia

30
ool
31.
with
the
ted
e in
my

Inf.
of
to
with
the
my
3d
S,
with
ed

ar,
de
la
on



MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE

COMMANDING GENERAL

MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 March 1903. After attending Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, he entered the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1928.

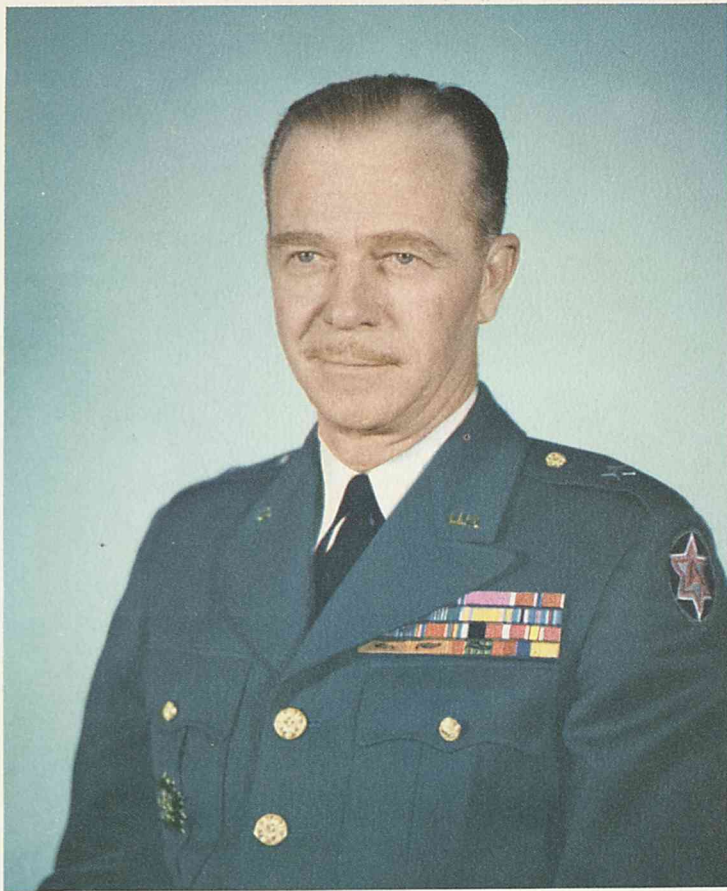
General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; Intelligence Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Houston; Fort Knox with the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, as Operations Officer and later Adjutant; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1st Armored Division, Fort Knox and in the European Theater.

Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; tactics instructor and Director of Physical Education at West Point; Executive Officer, Department of Tactics there; Intelligence Staff Officer, 12th Army Group in Europe; Deputy Assistant, and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of U.S. Forces in European Theater; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Division of the European Command; Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff; National War College and upon graduation in June 1949, assumed command of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis; instructor of the Army War College; and a tour at Carlisle Barracks.

Far East Command in April 1952, and became Assistant Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea; appointed Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School in May 1955; to Korea as Chief, United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, until appointment as Chief of Staff, Fifth U.S. Army in June 1957.

He was assigned as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, 15 October 1958.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and foreign decorations including the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Legion of Merit and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.



BRIGADIER GENERAL

A. G. ELEGAR

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. ELEGAR, born in Denver, Col., 30 December 1906, was graduated from Tulsa (Okla.) High School in 1925, attended West Point and was graduated in June 1931.

Following graduation, he held various troop assignments with Infantry units in the United States and Hawaii and attended the Infantry Officers Advanced Course in 1938. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff College special course in 1941; the Armed Forces Staff College in 1951; and the Army War College in 1957.

In March 1943, he was named AC of S, G-3, of the 80th Inf. Div. and served in that capacity throughout the campaigns of General Patton's 3d Army in Europe. He was Military Attache to Ecuador in 1946 and in 1947-48 was assigned as Asst. G-3 with the US Army Group in Turkey. He was then assigned to the Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army in 1949. In 1953 he was named Commanding Officer of the 33d Infantry RCT at Ft. Kobbe, CZ., and in 1955-56 was the AC of S, G-3, US Army Caribbean. He was assigned as AC of S, G-3 with I Corps (Group) in August 1957, and in October was named Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group).

His awards include Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Order de la Couronne w/Palm (Officer grade, Belgium) and Abdon Calderon 1st Class, Ecuador.



COLONEL H. F. HABERMAN, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6 July 1912. He was graduated from Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

After assignments to Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he served in the European Theater with the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, followed by a tour with the Munich Military Post in Germany.

In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

Colonel Haberman became Chief of the Fifth U. S. Army Reserve Components at Chicago in 1955 where he served until assigned to Fort Ord in September 1957 to command the 4th Brigade. He assumed the duties of Chief of Staff here in October 1958.

COLONEL

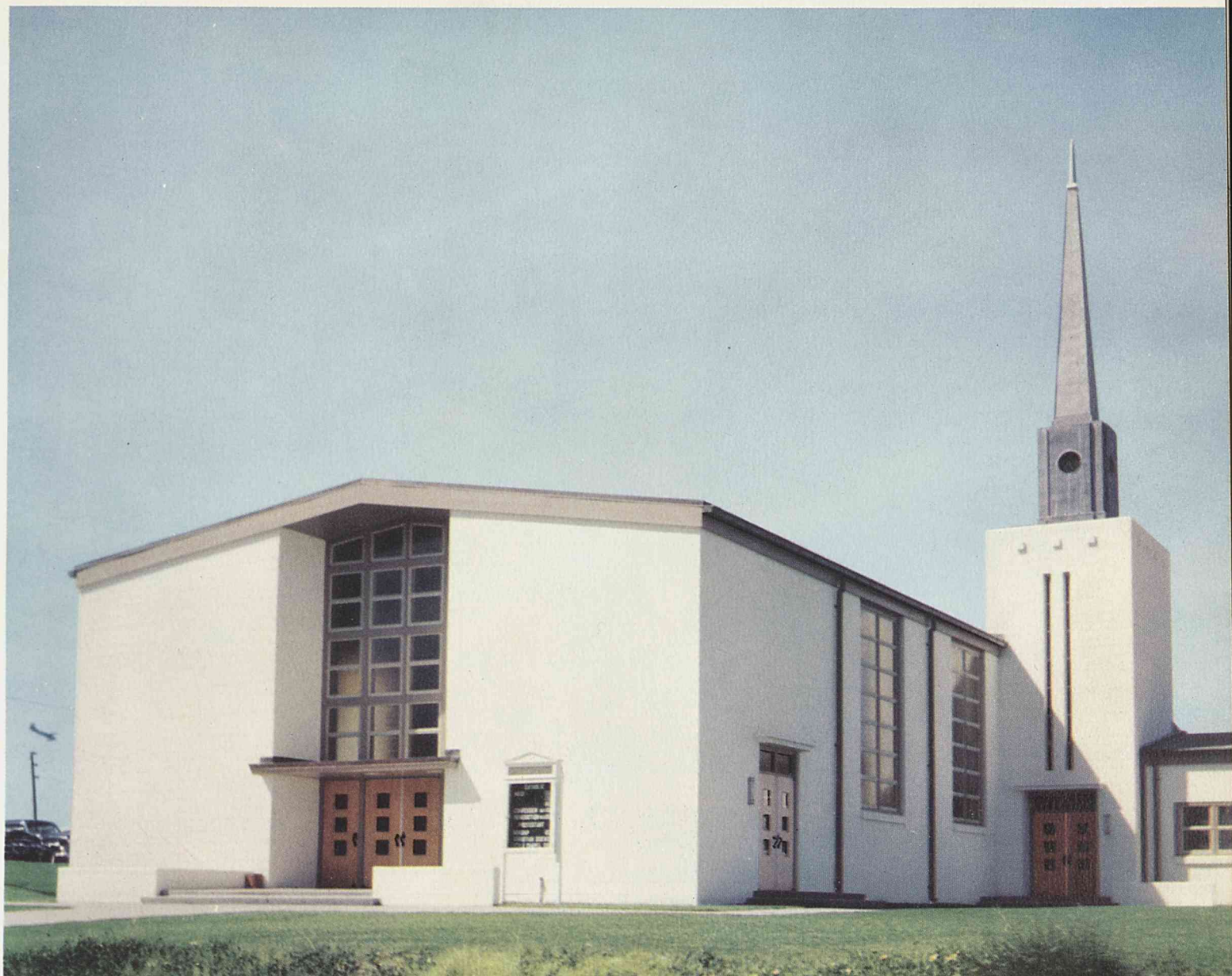
H. F. HABERMAN

CHIEF OF STAFF



familiar scenes









american red cross



golf

presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord

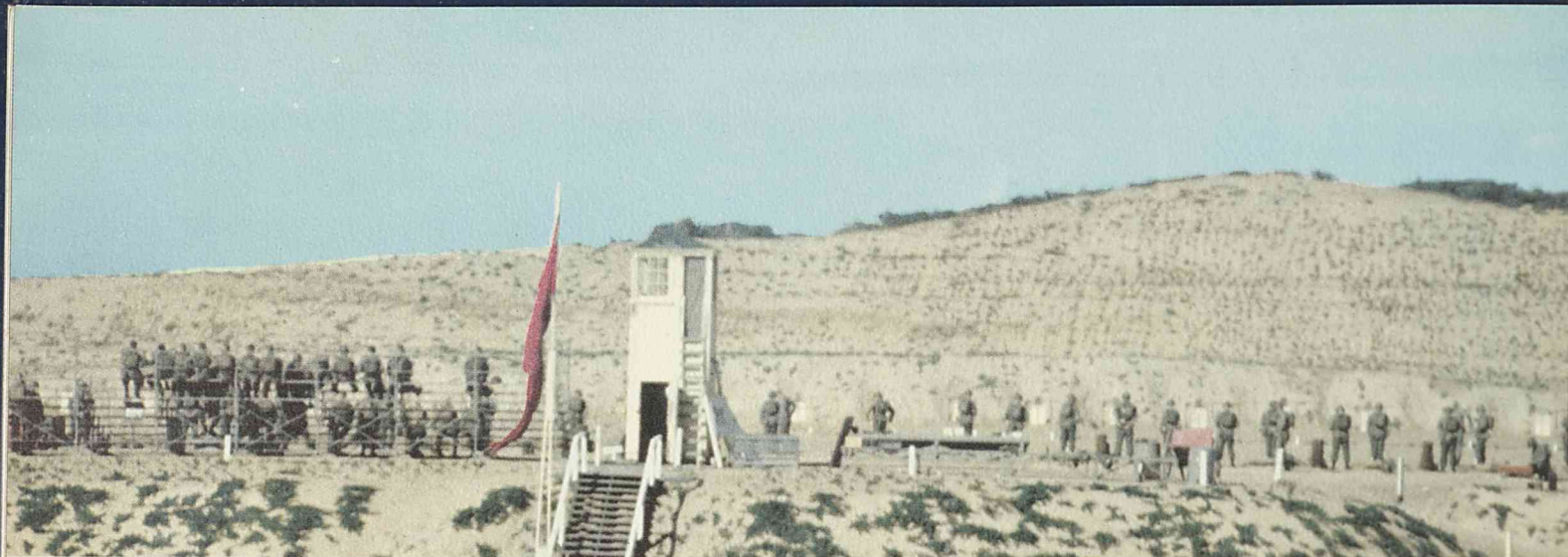






bayonet training





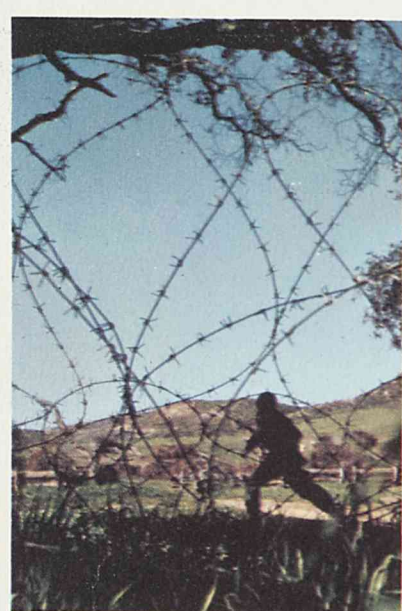
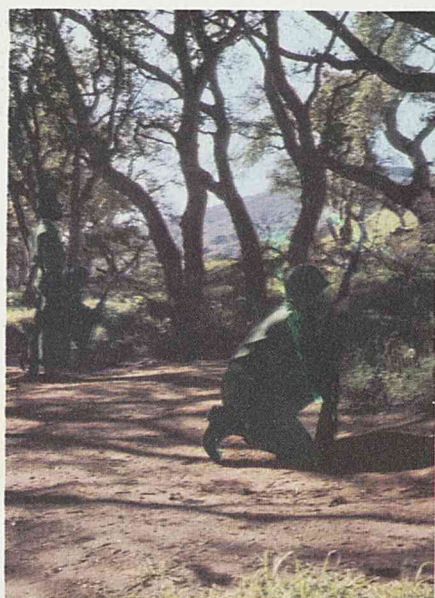
trainfire







close combat course

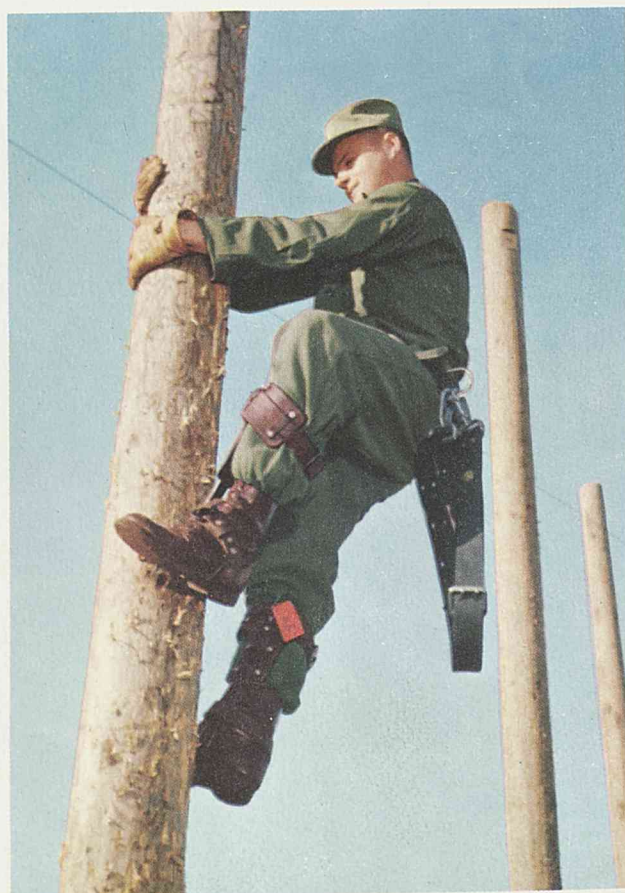




squad patrolling

dismounted drill

pole
climbing





grenades



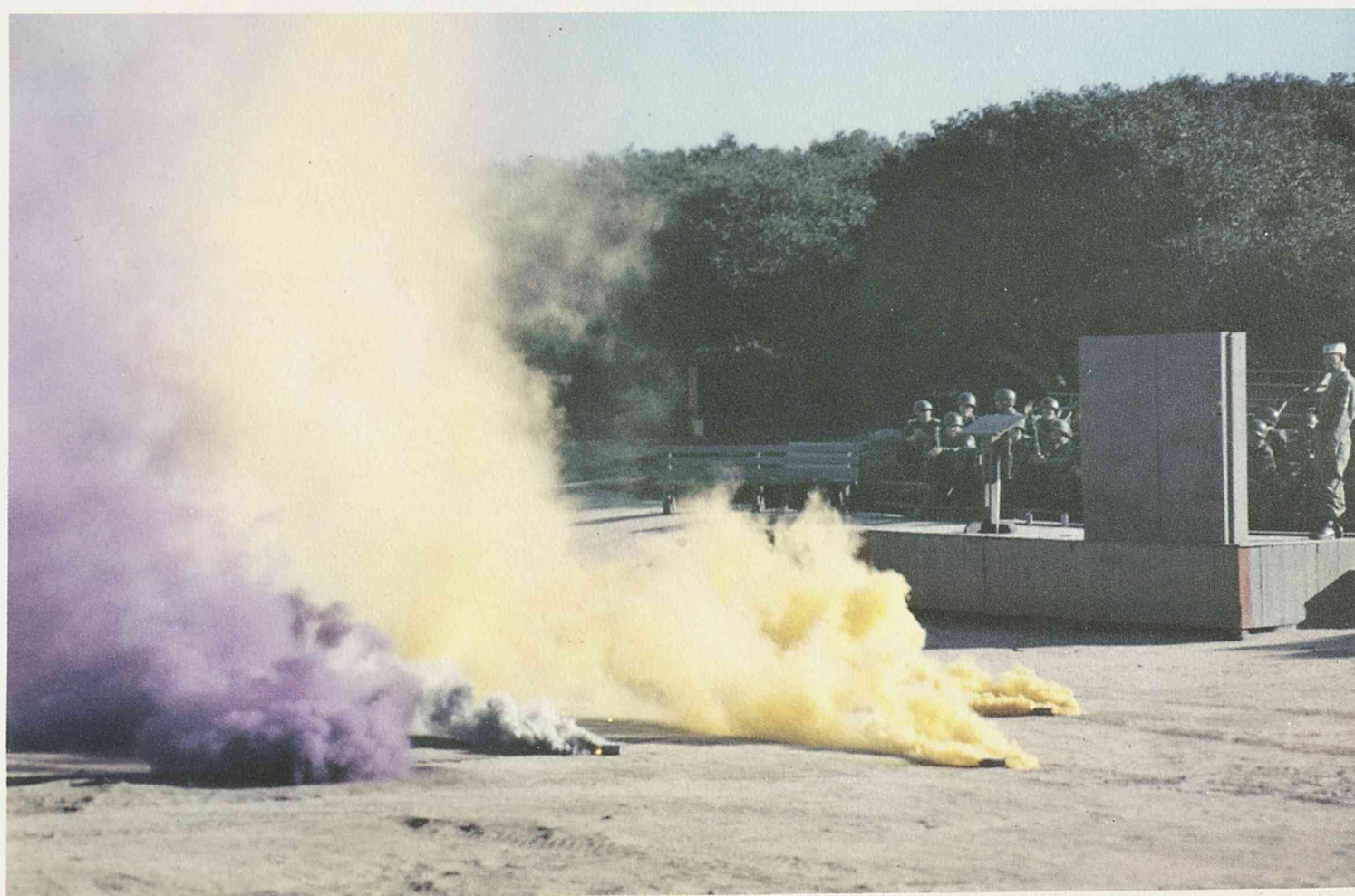
flame thrower



m
i
n
e
s



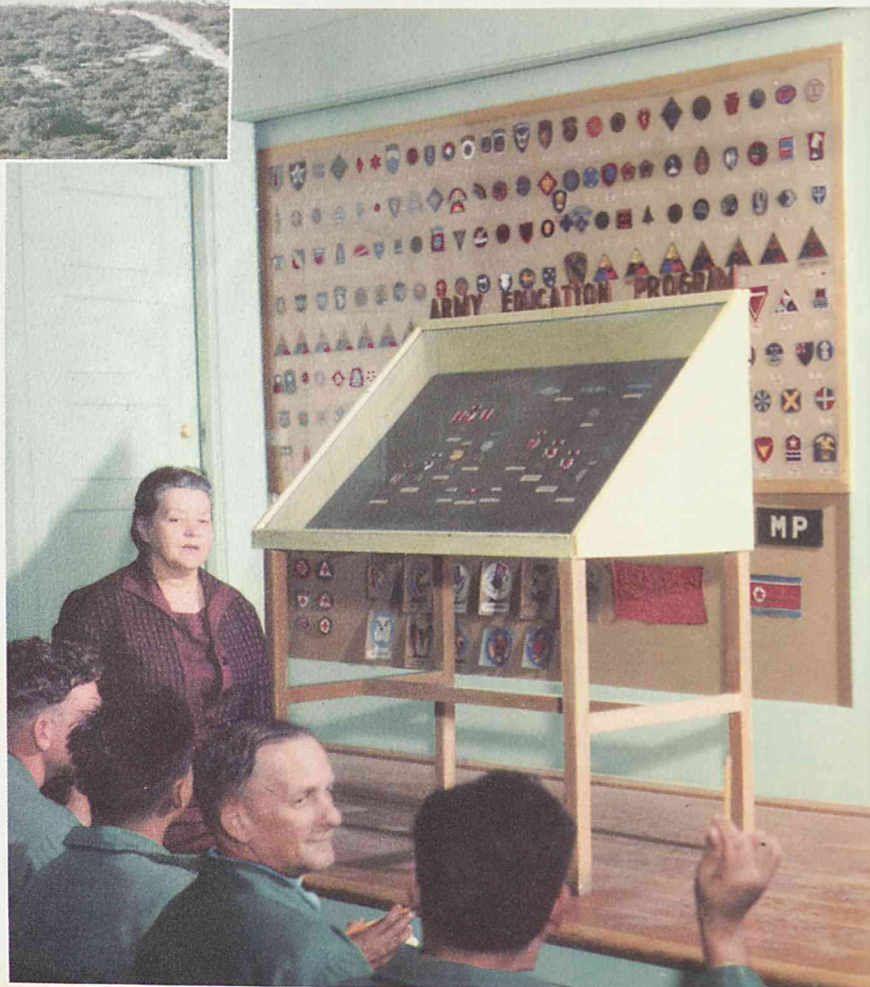
chemical, biological and radiological warfare

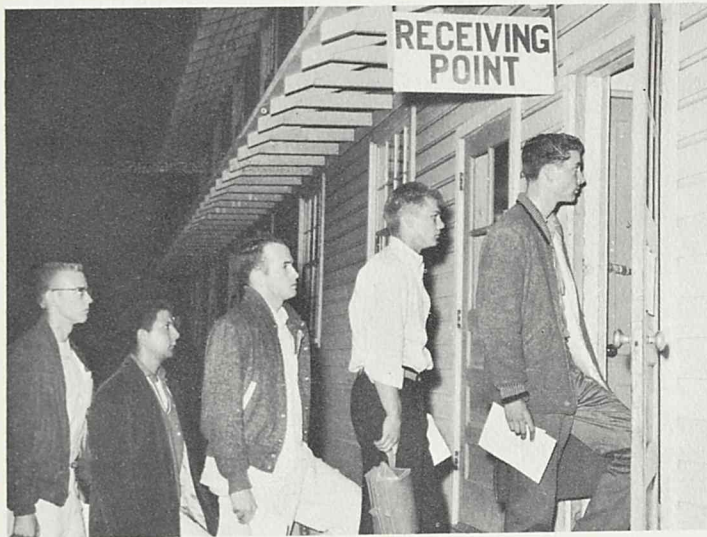
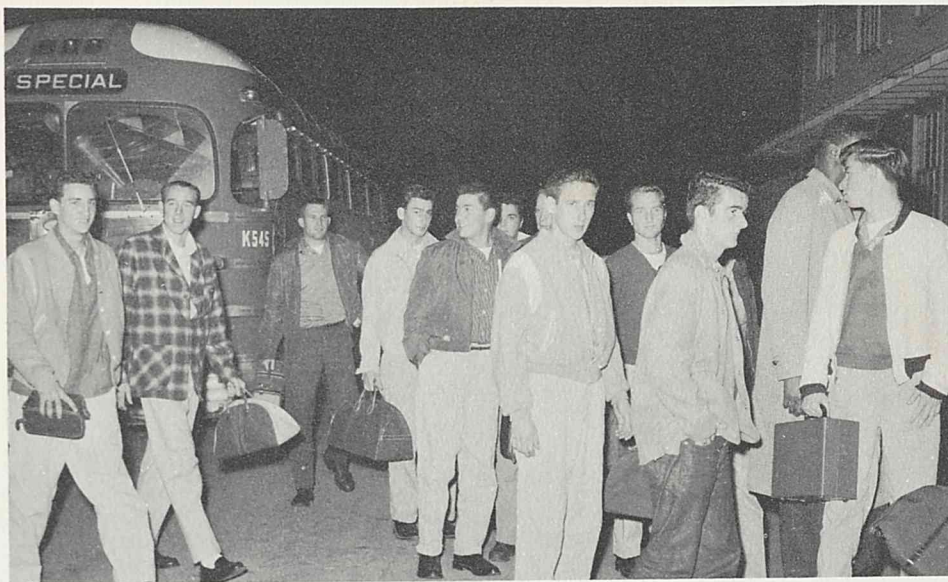




simulated
atomic
blast

army
education
program





receiving
center

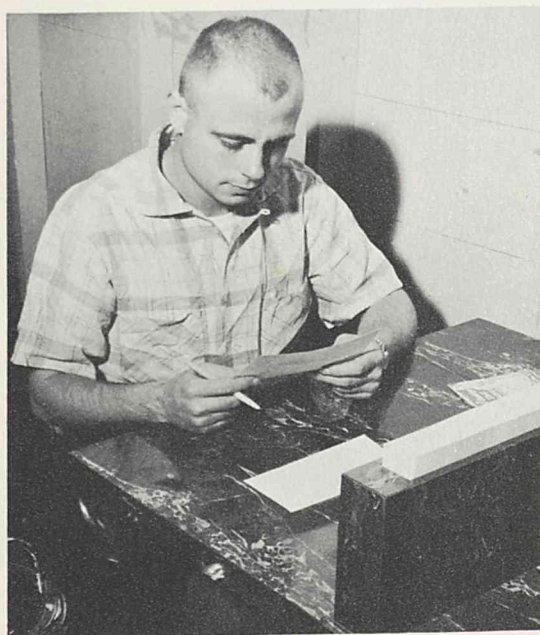
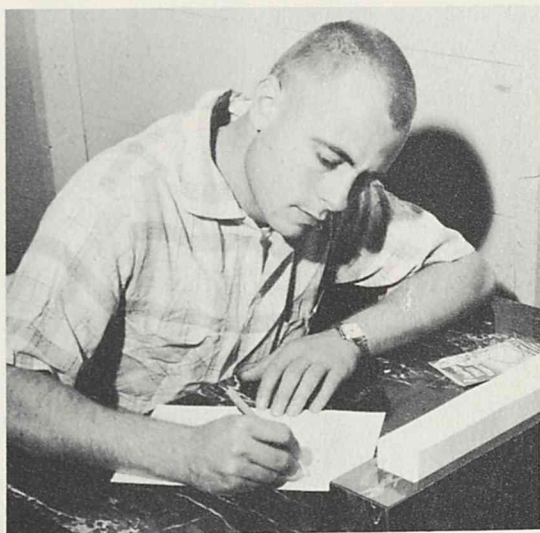


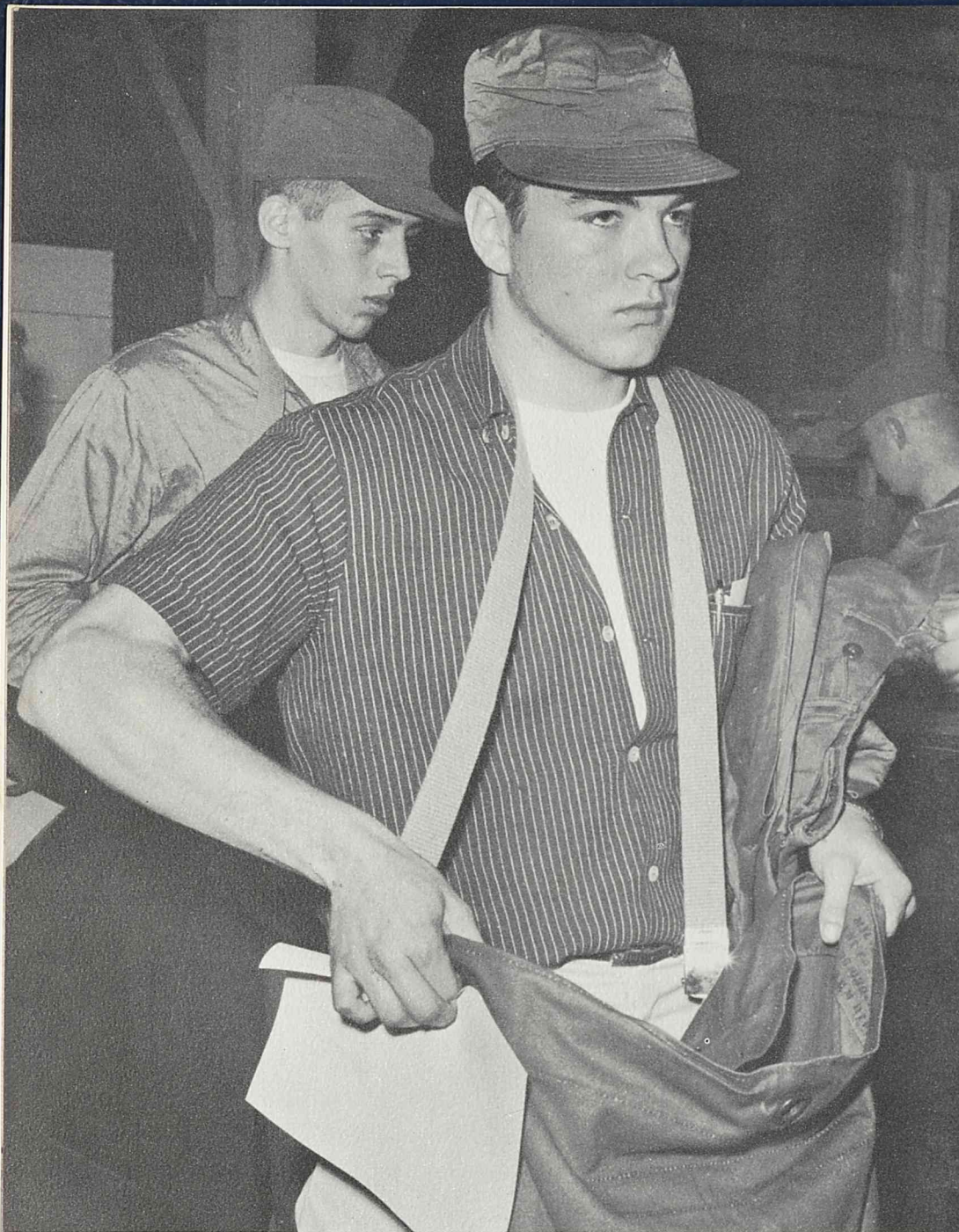


bunk making

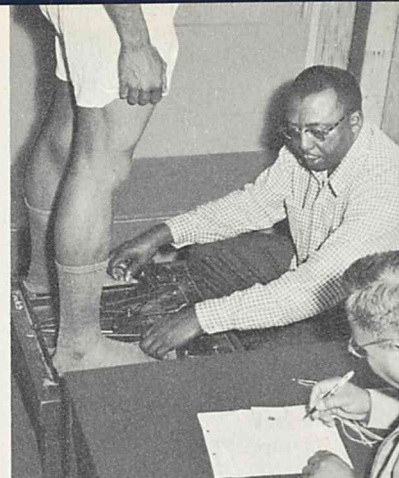


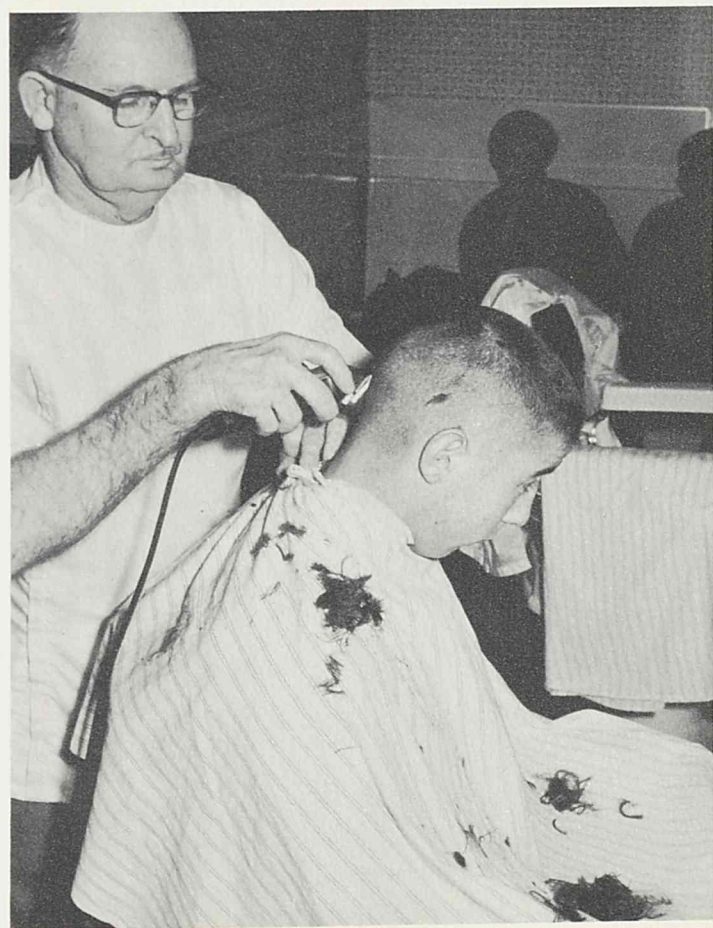
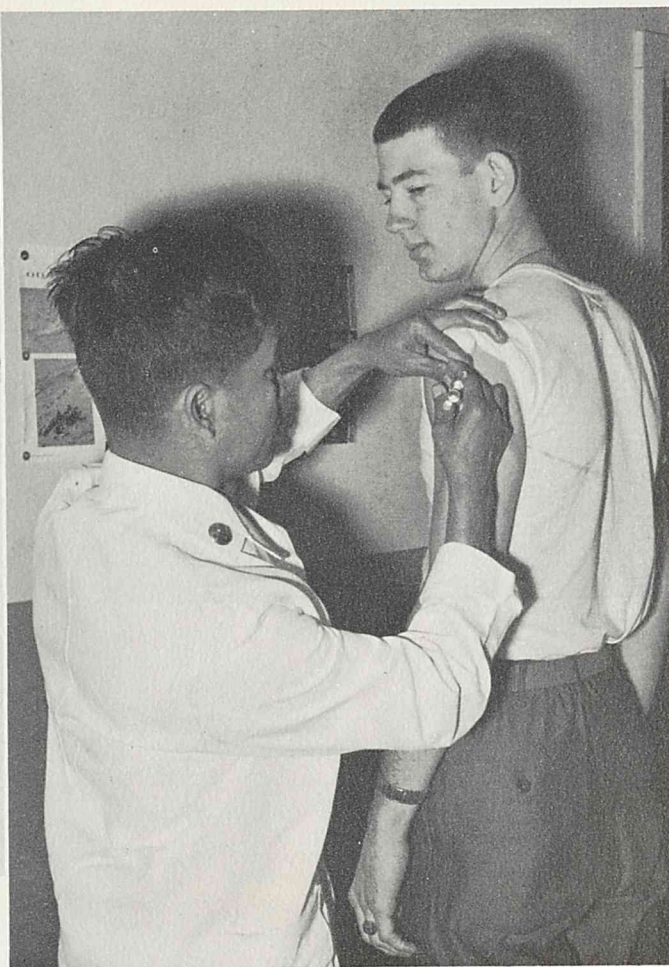
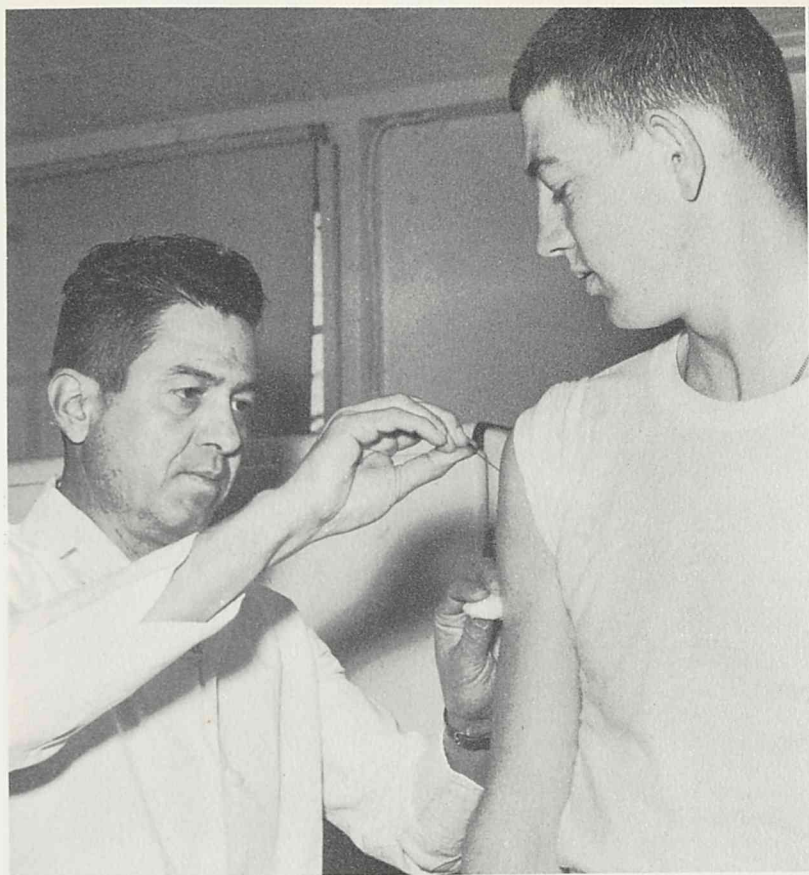
writing and
calling home



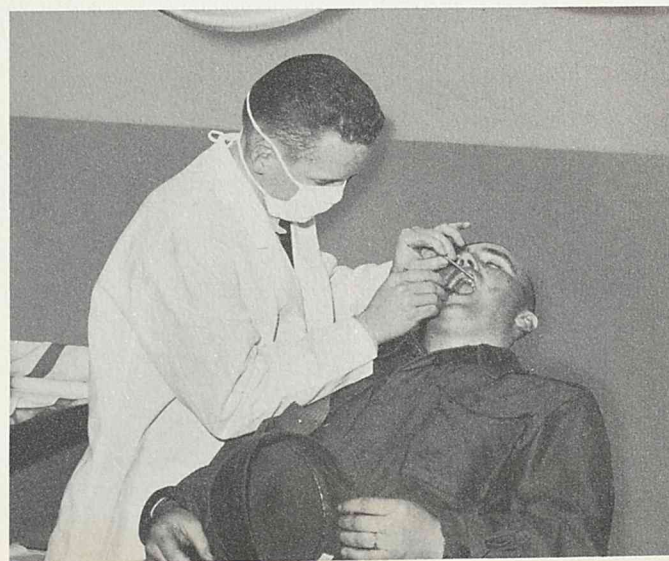


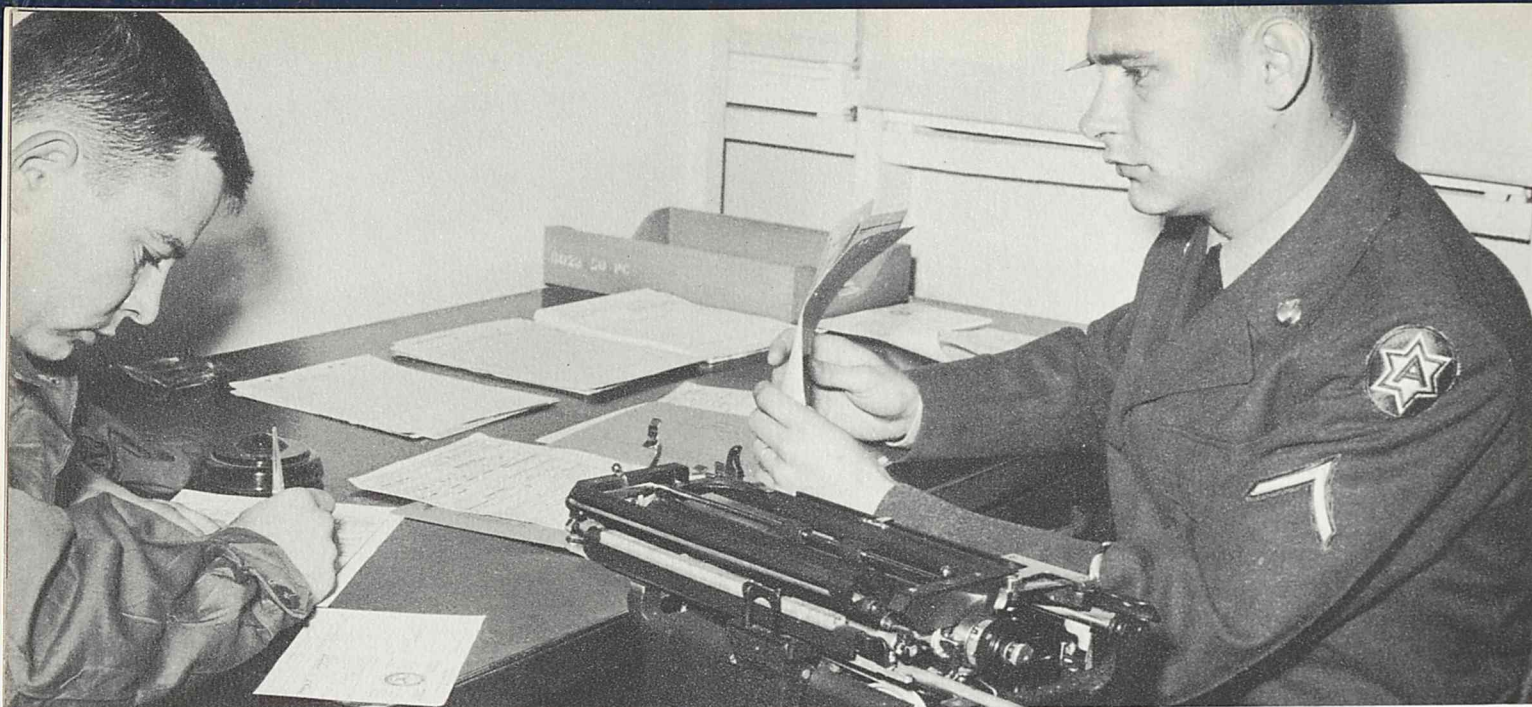
clothing issue



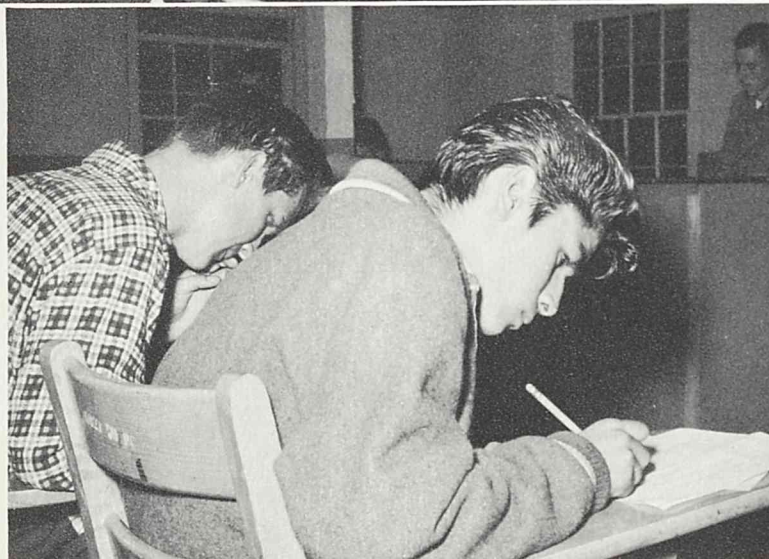


hair cuts shots
dental check





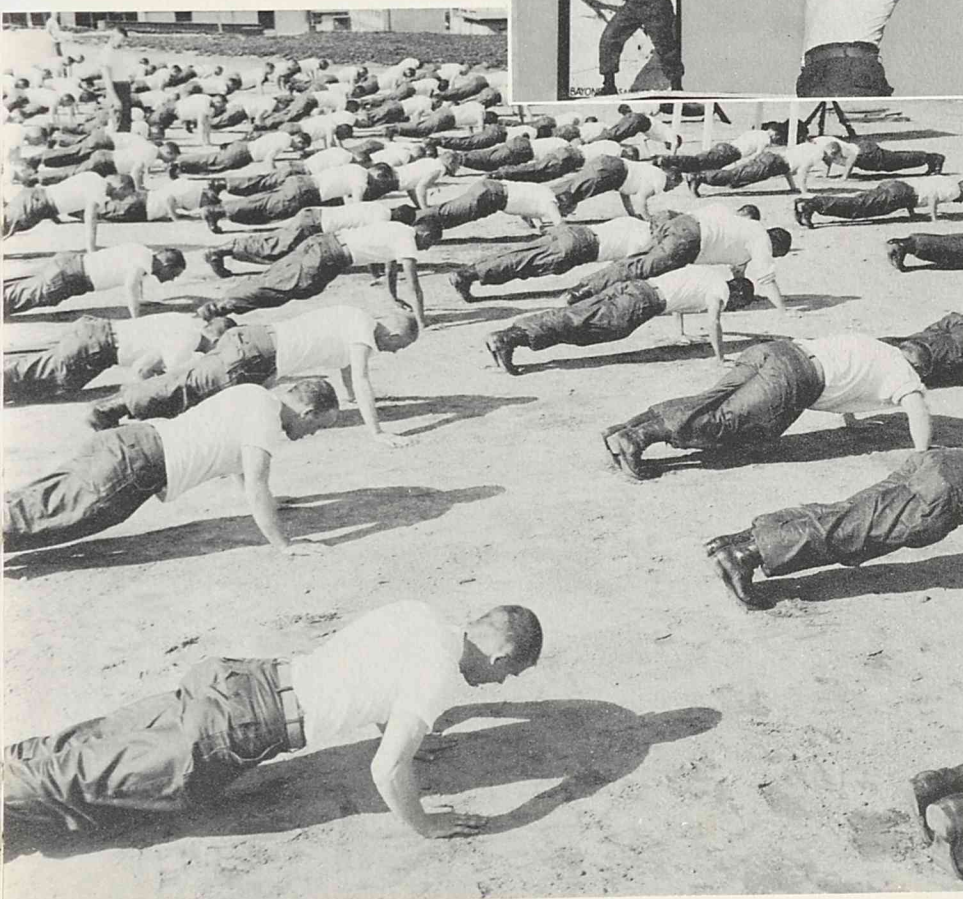
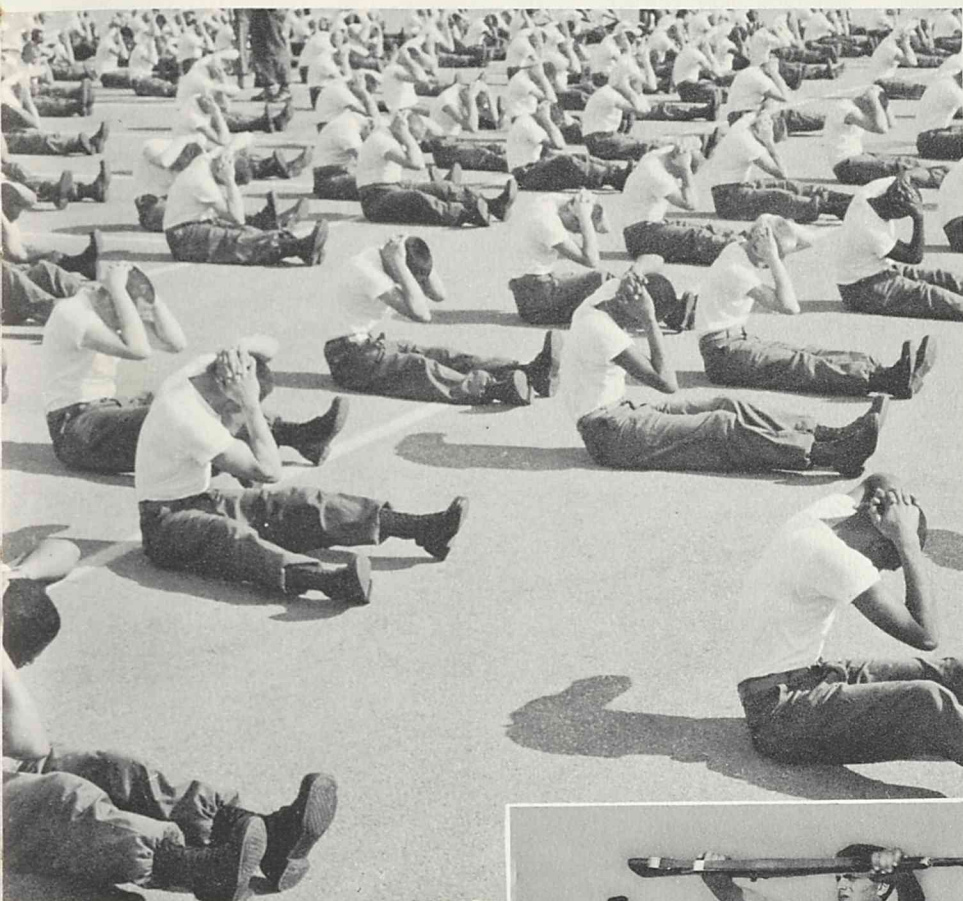
processing ———



shipping to
training company



physical training



p. t.
with rifles



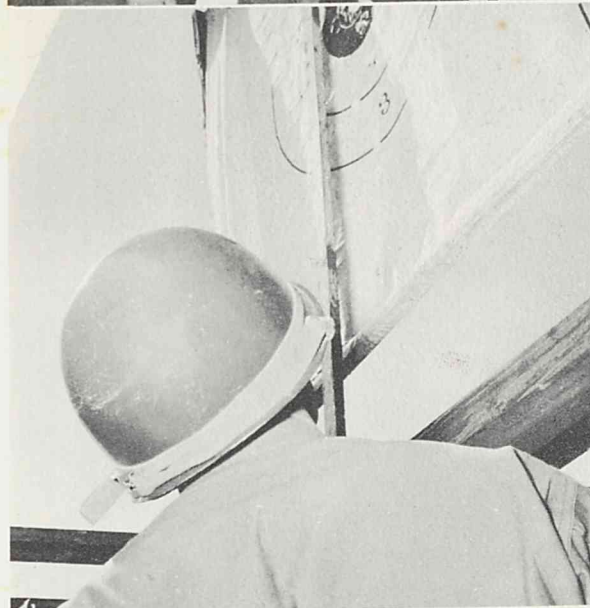
first aid



signal communication

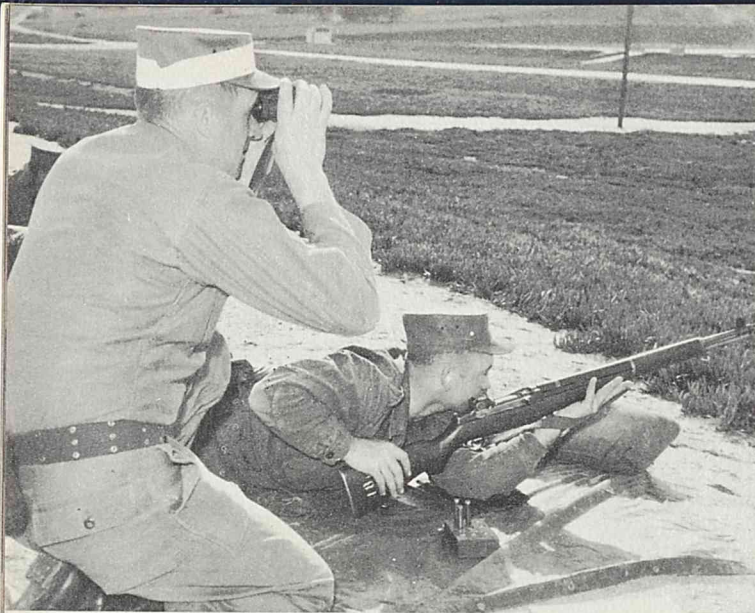


**rifle
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing

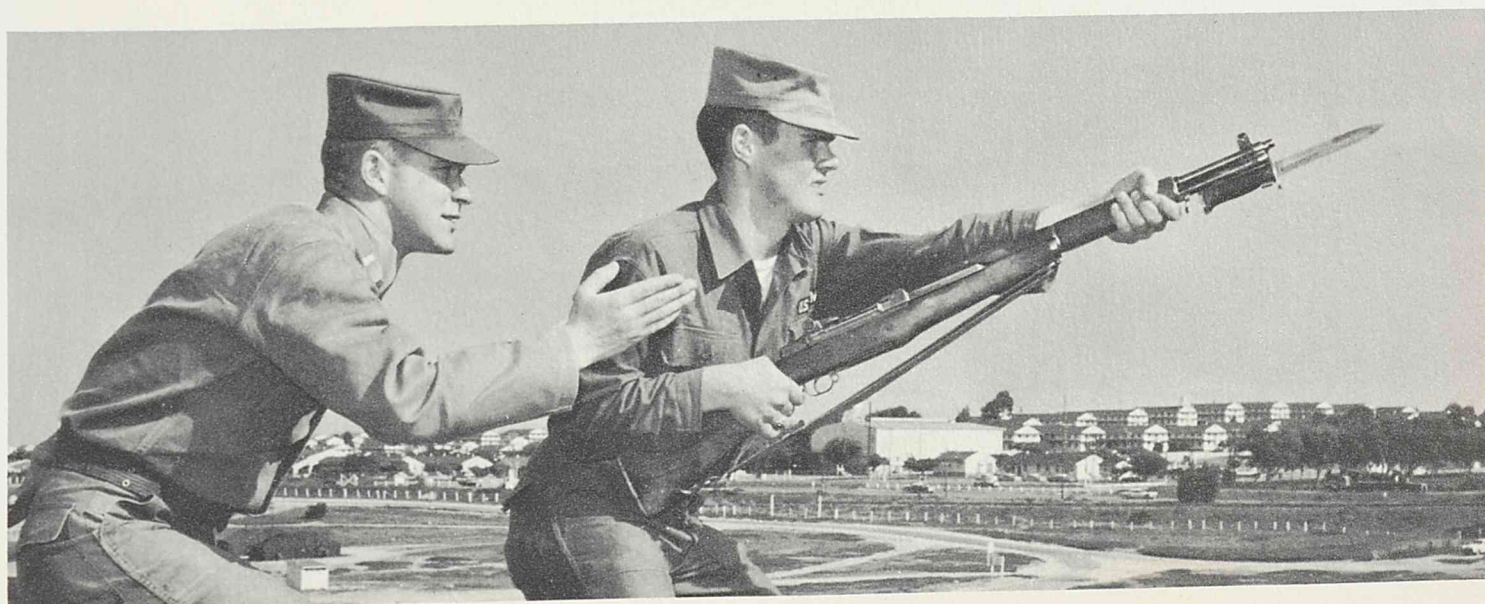




field fortification



bayonet

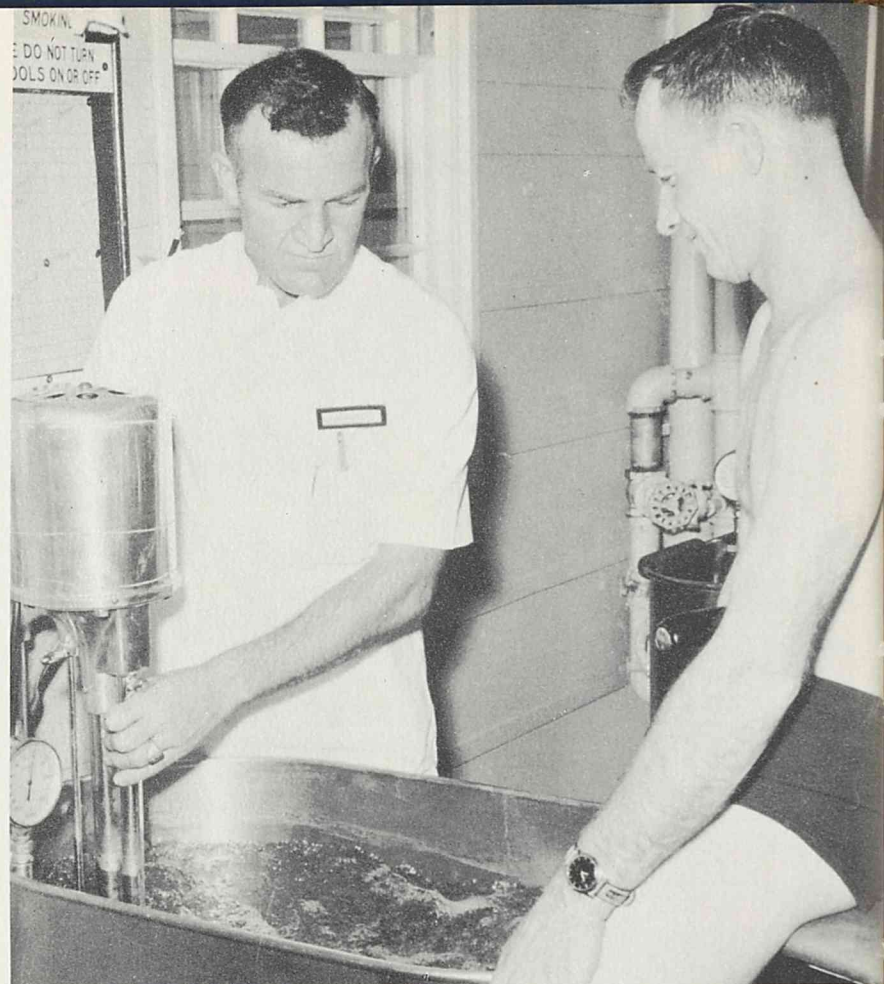
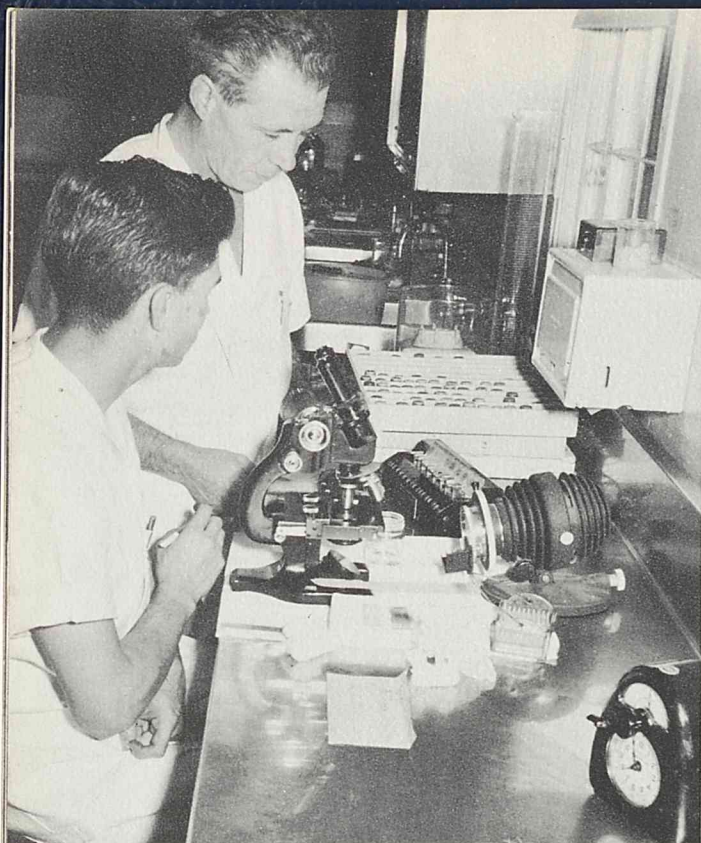




◀ infiltration course

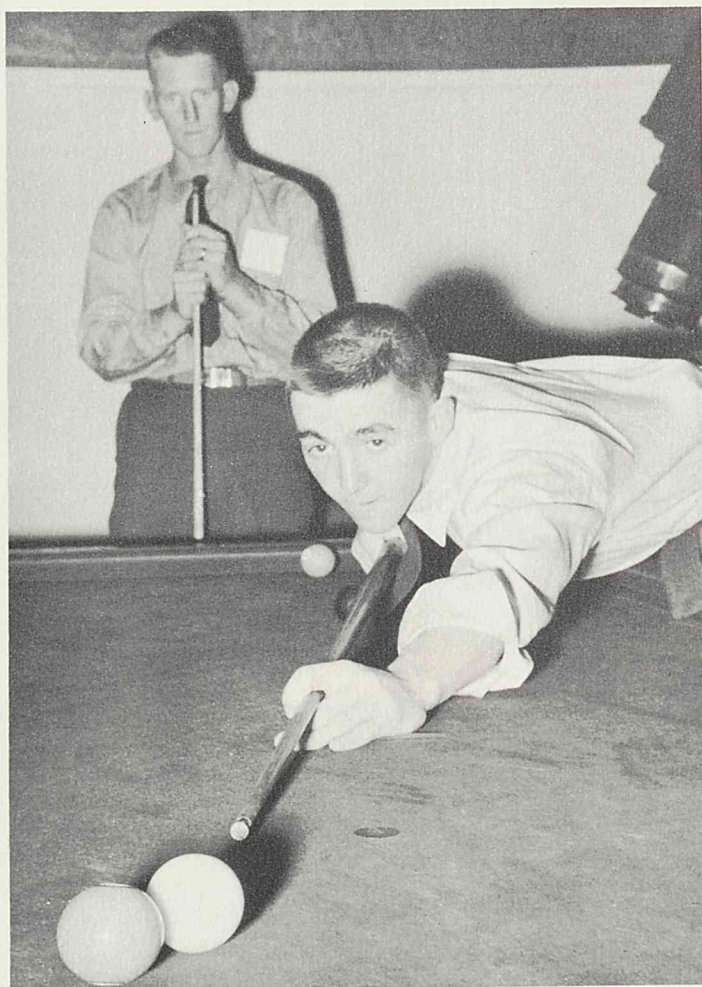
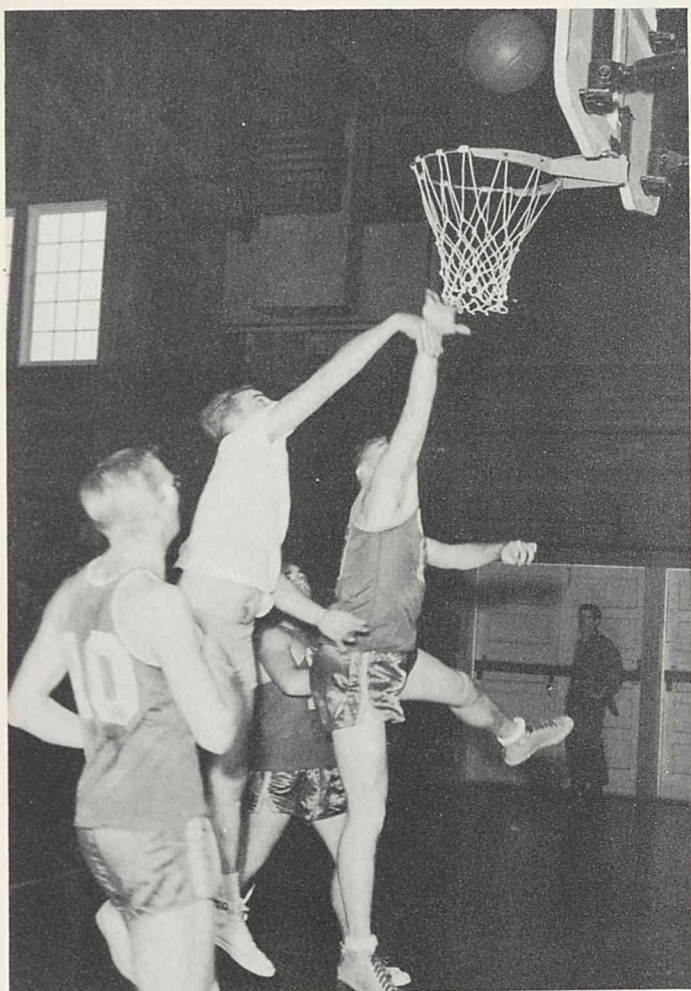


open house



hospital



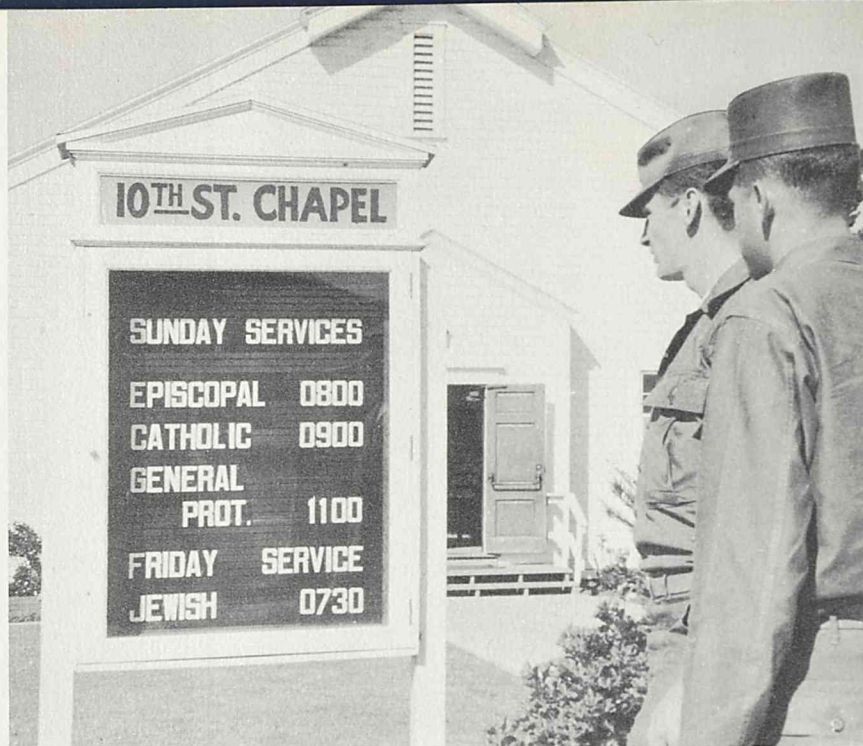


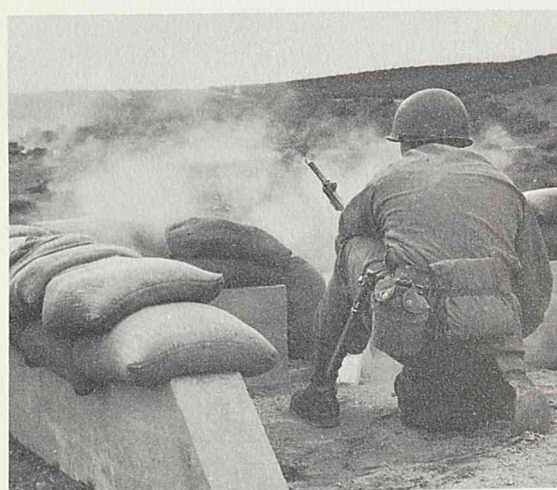
sports and recreation





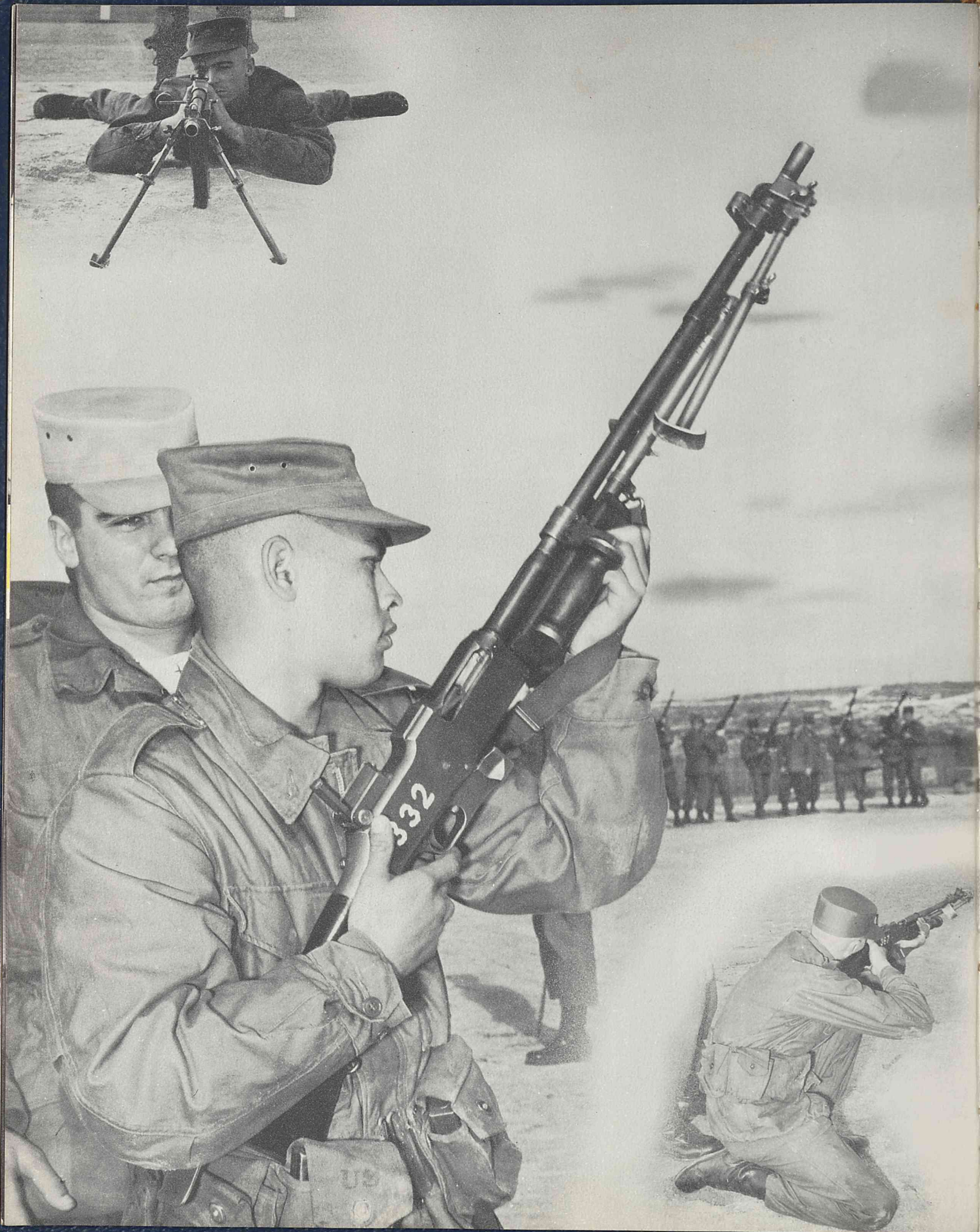
chapel





grenades
hand • rifle



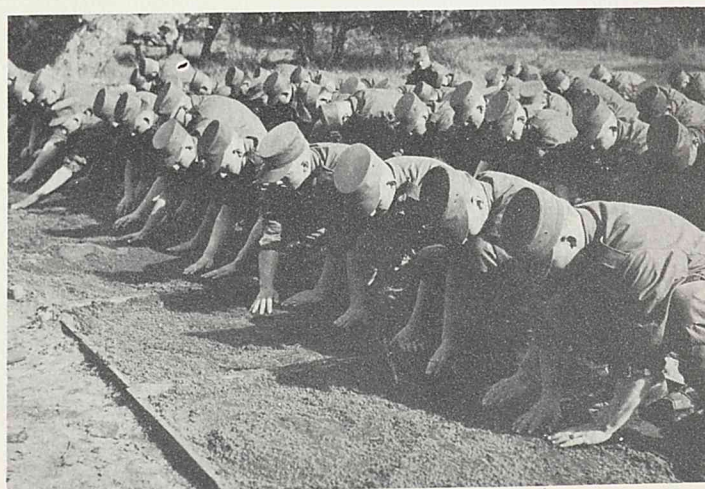




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

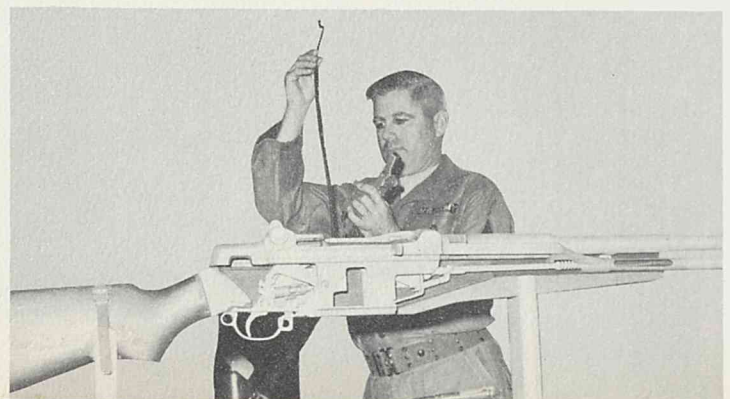
mines ▼

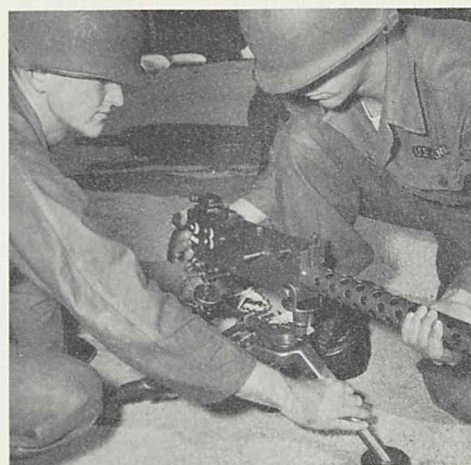




◀ mortar ▲

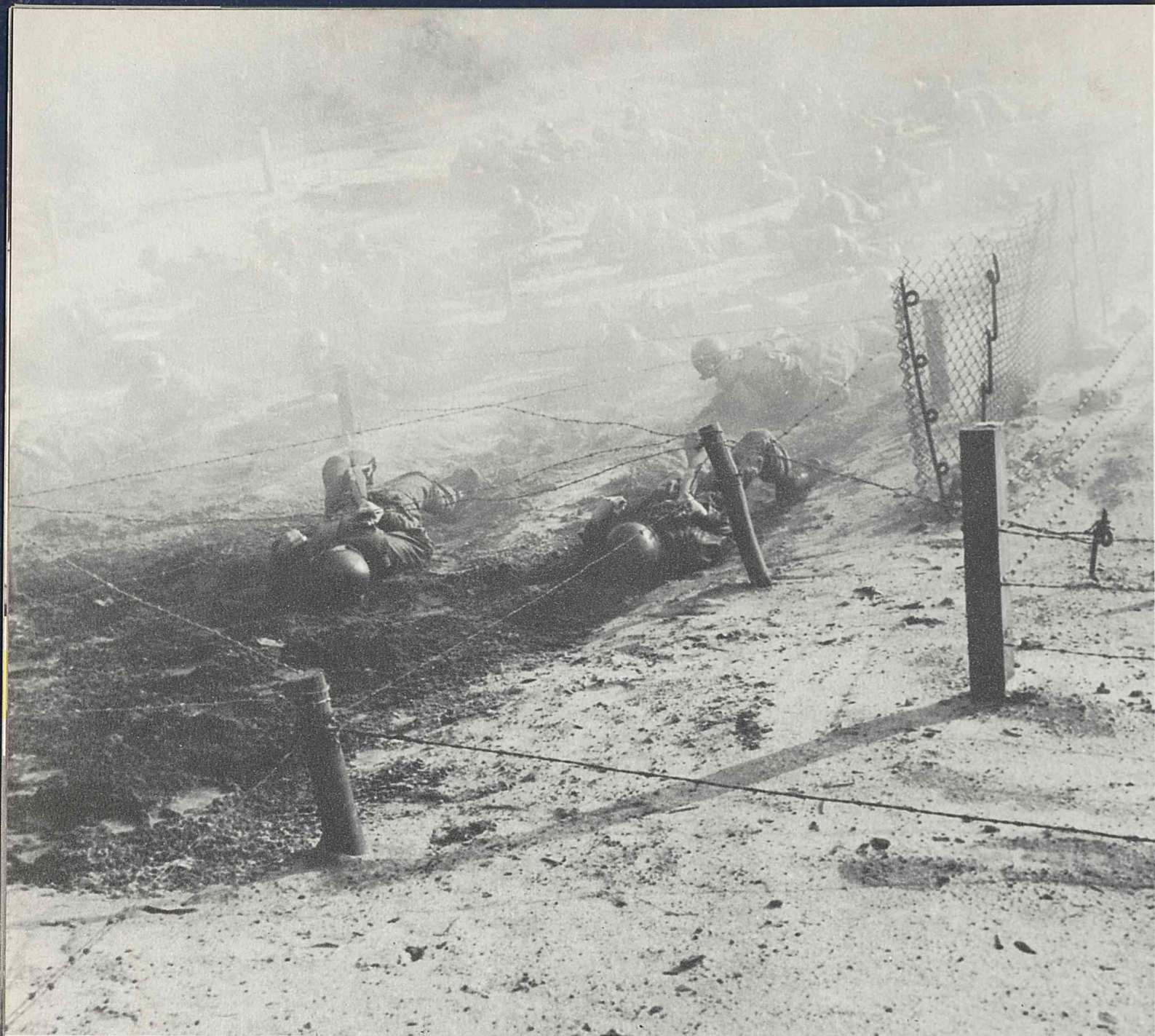
m-1 classroom ▼





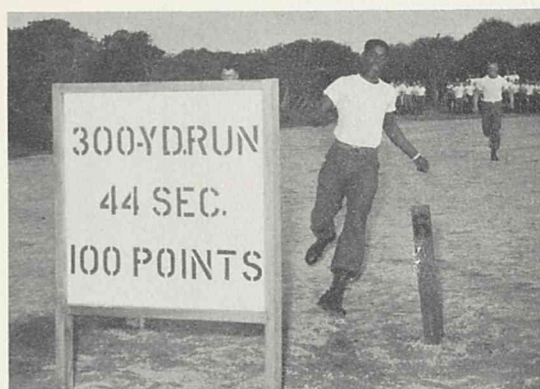
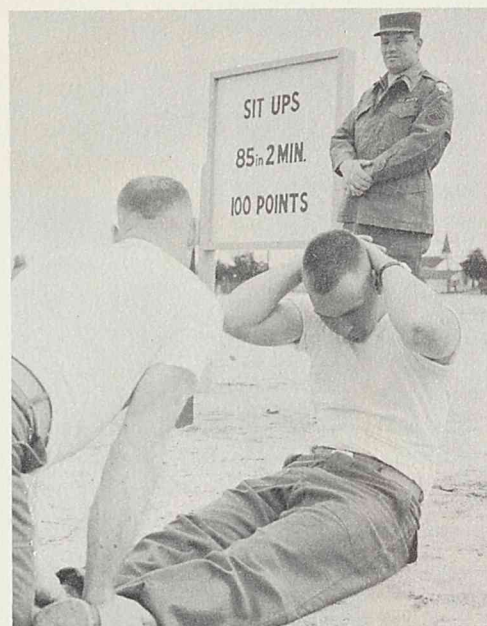
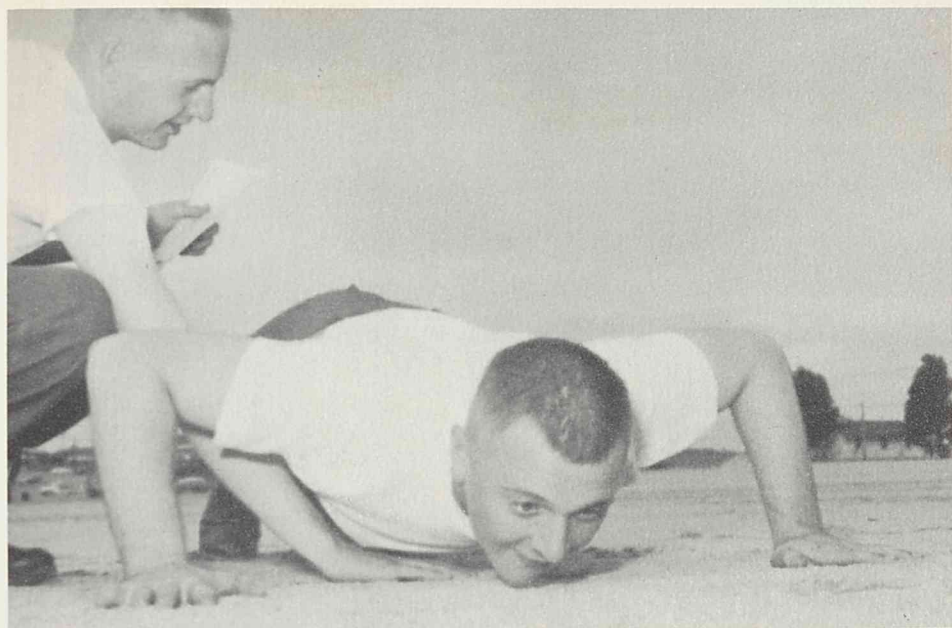
machine guns



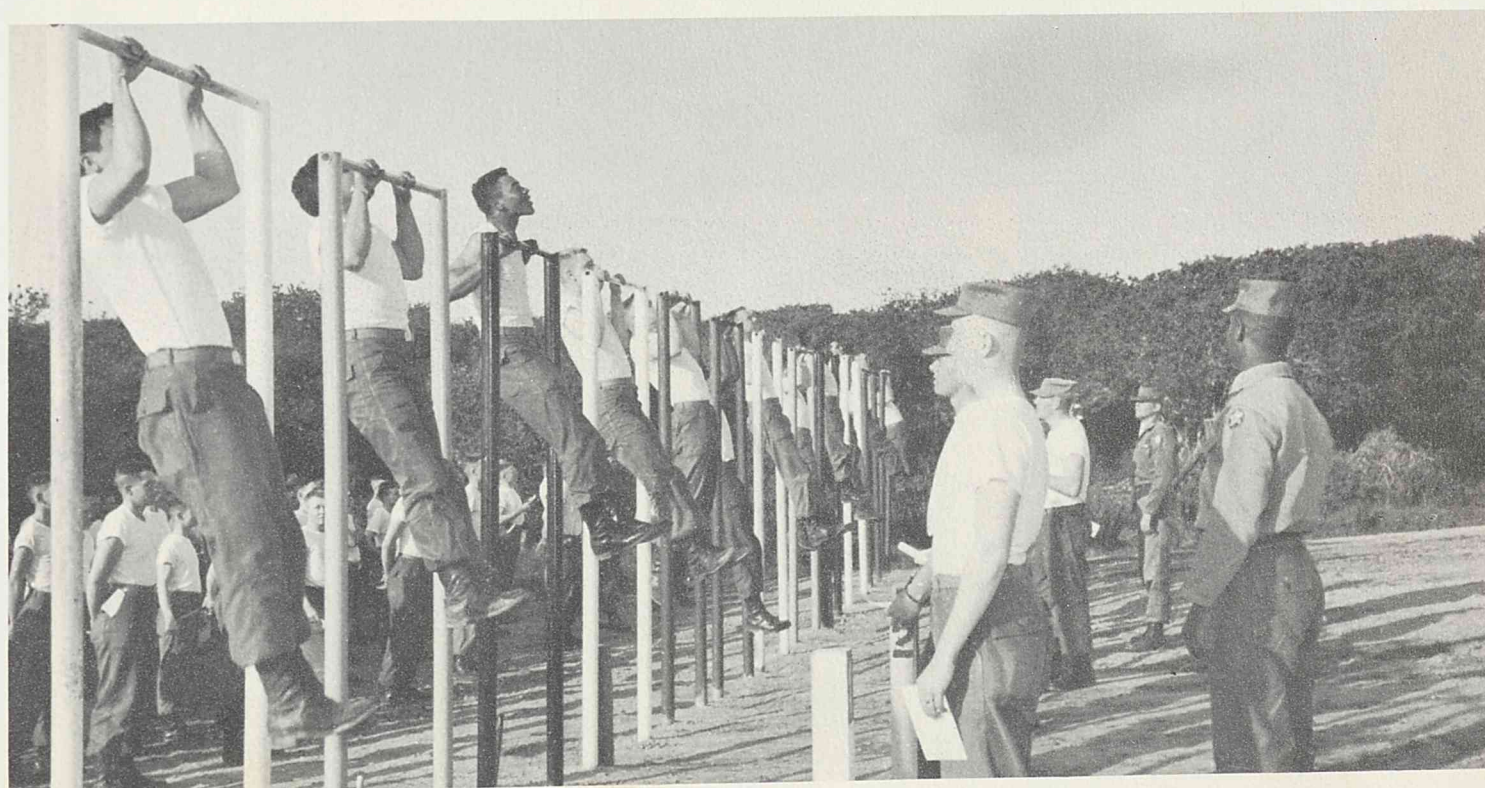


chemical, biological and radiological warfare





physical fitness test





▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼

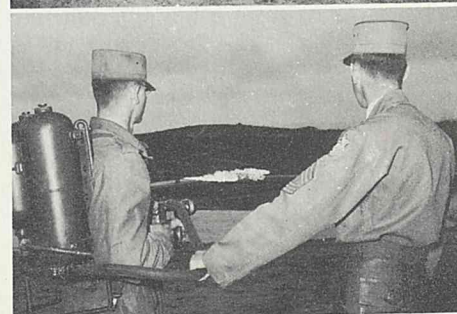




squad patrol



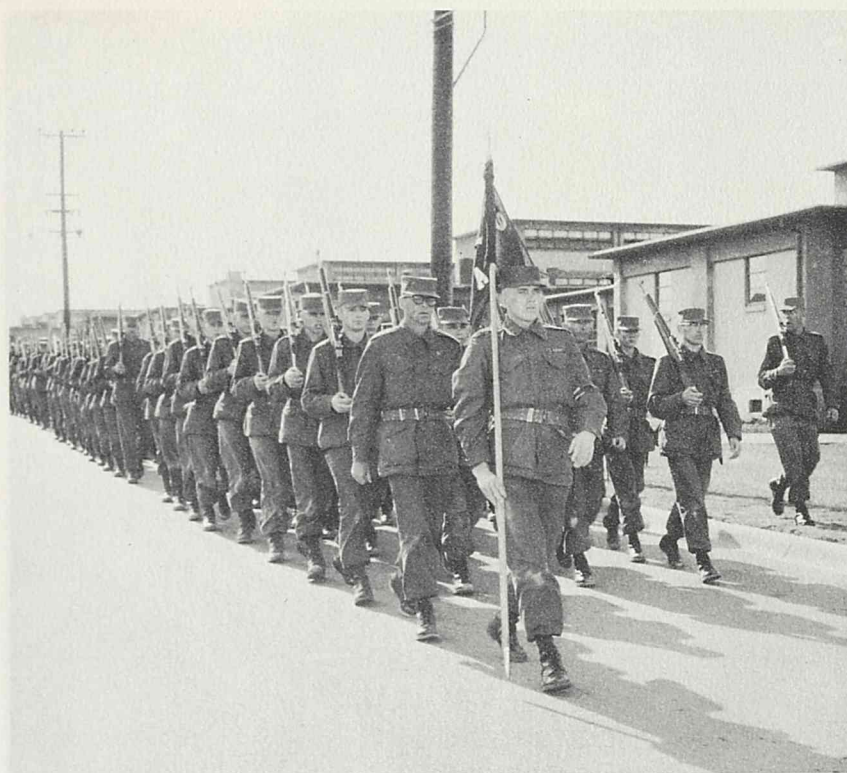
flame thrower





recoilless
rifle





learning
to march

dismounted
drill

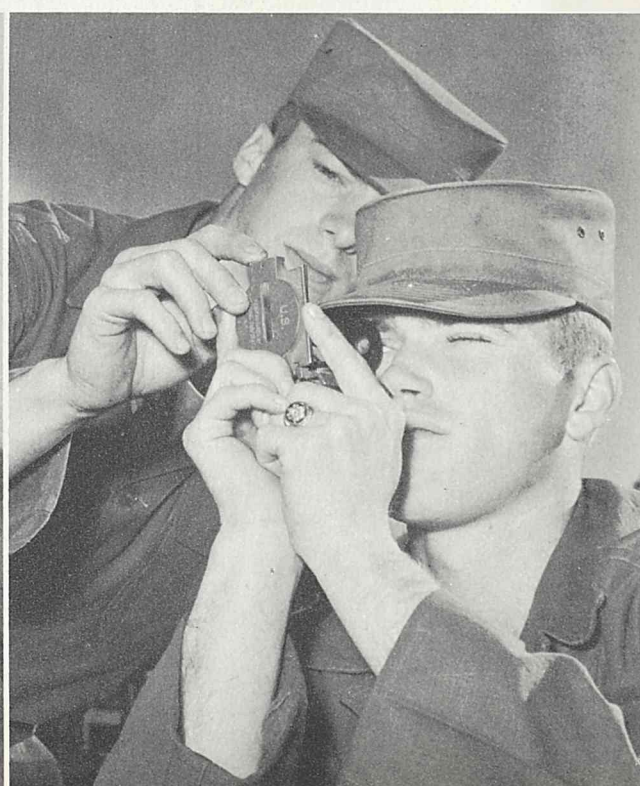


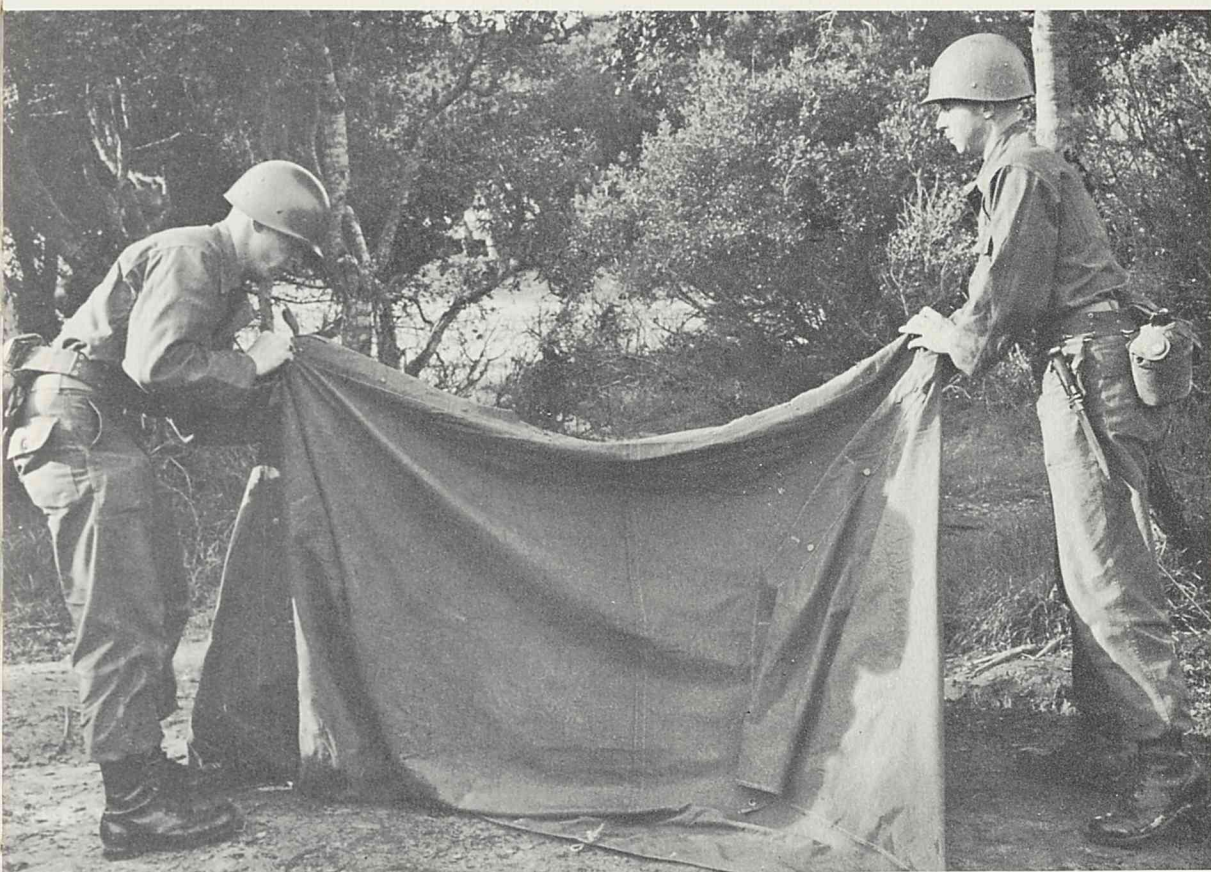


▲ field inspection



maps and compass ▼



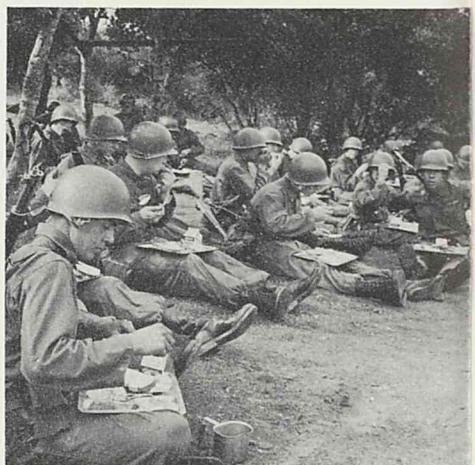


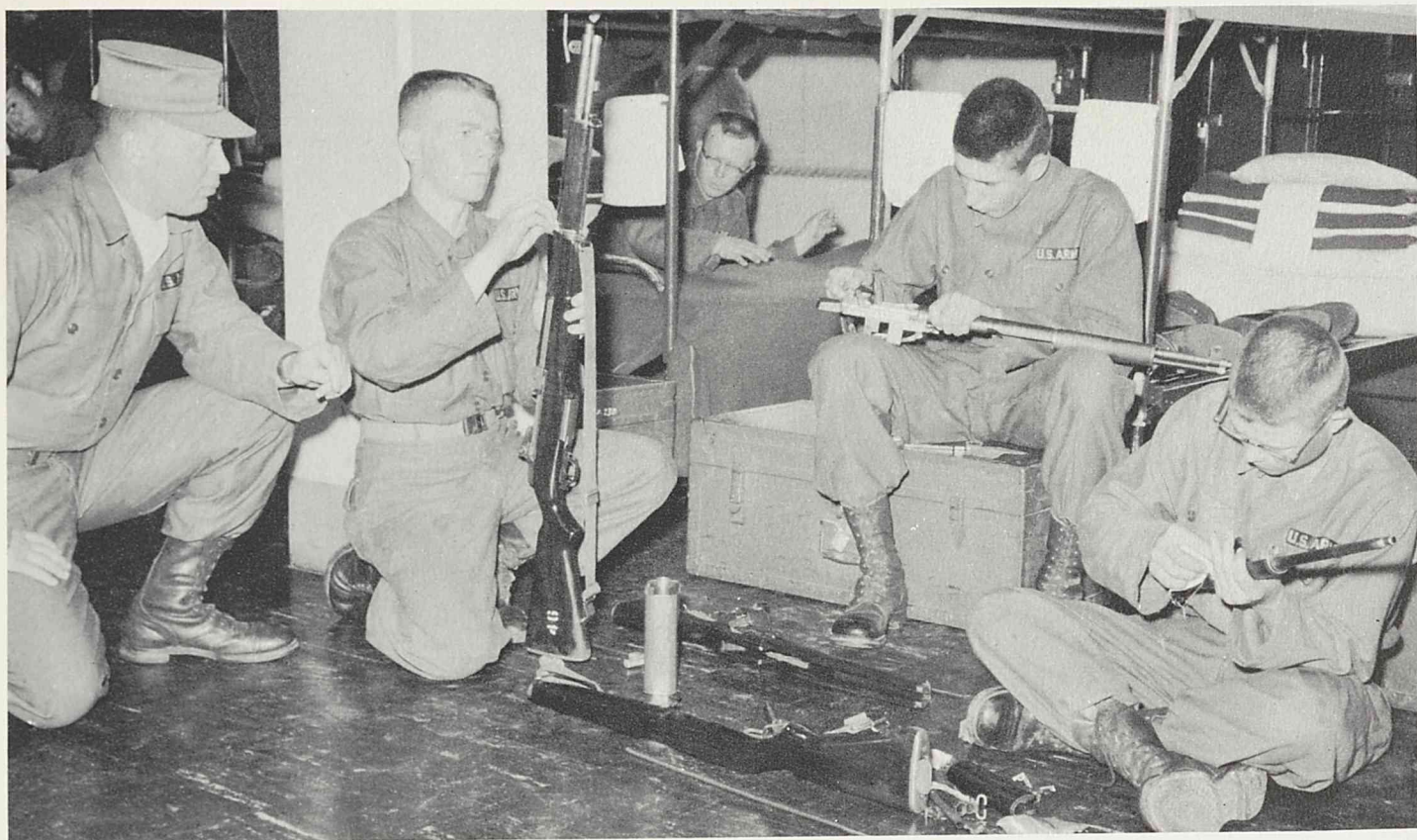

bivouac






chow in the field





barracks life



PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. WM. C. FOSTER
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952
PRESENTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY



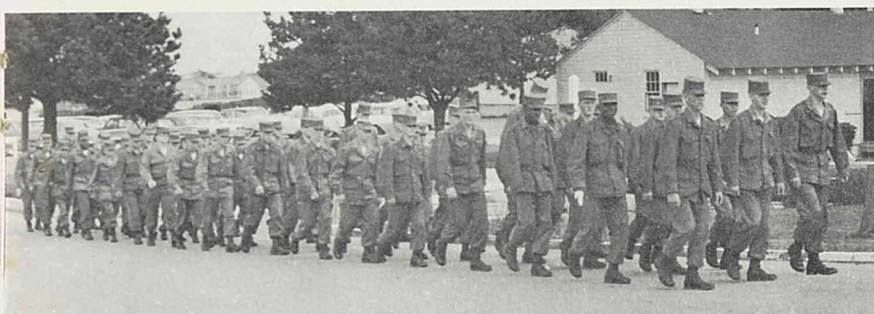


guard at impact area



at the front gate

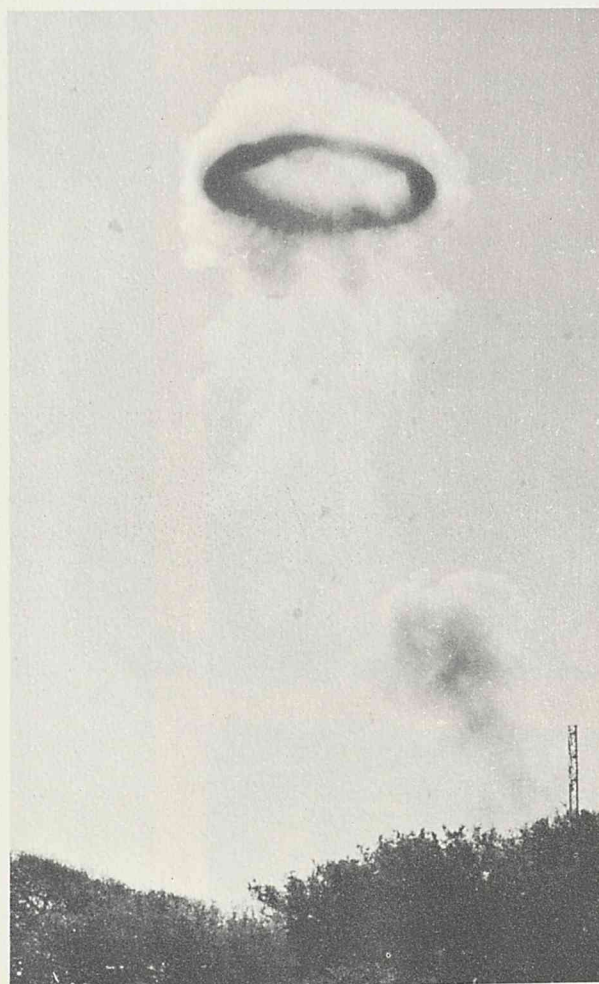
marching, marching

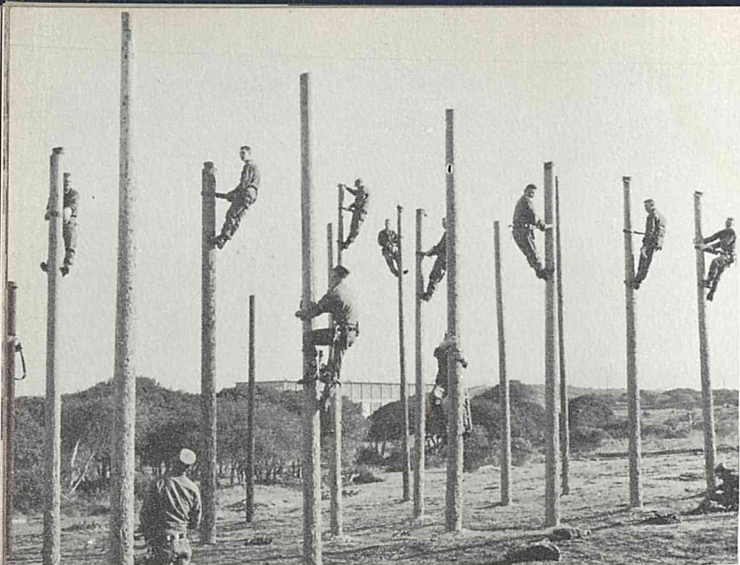


stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast

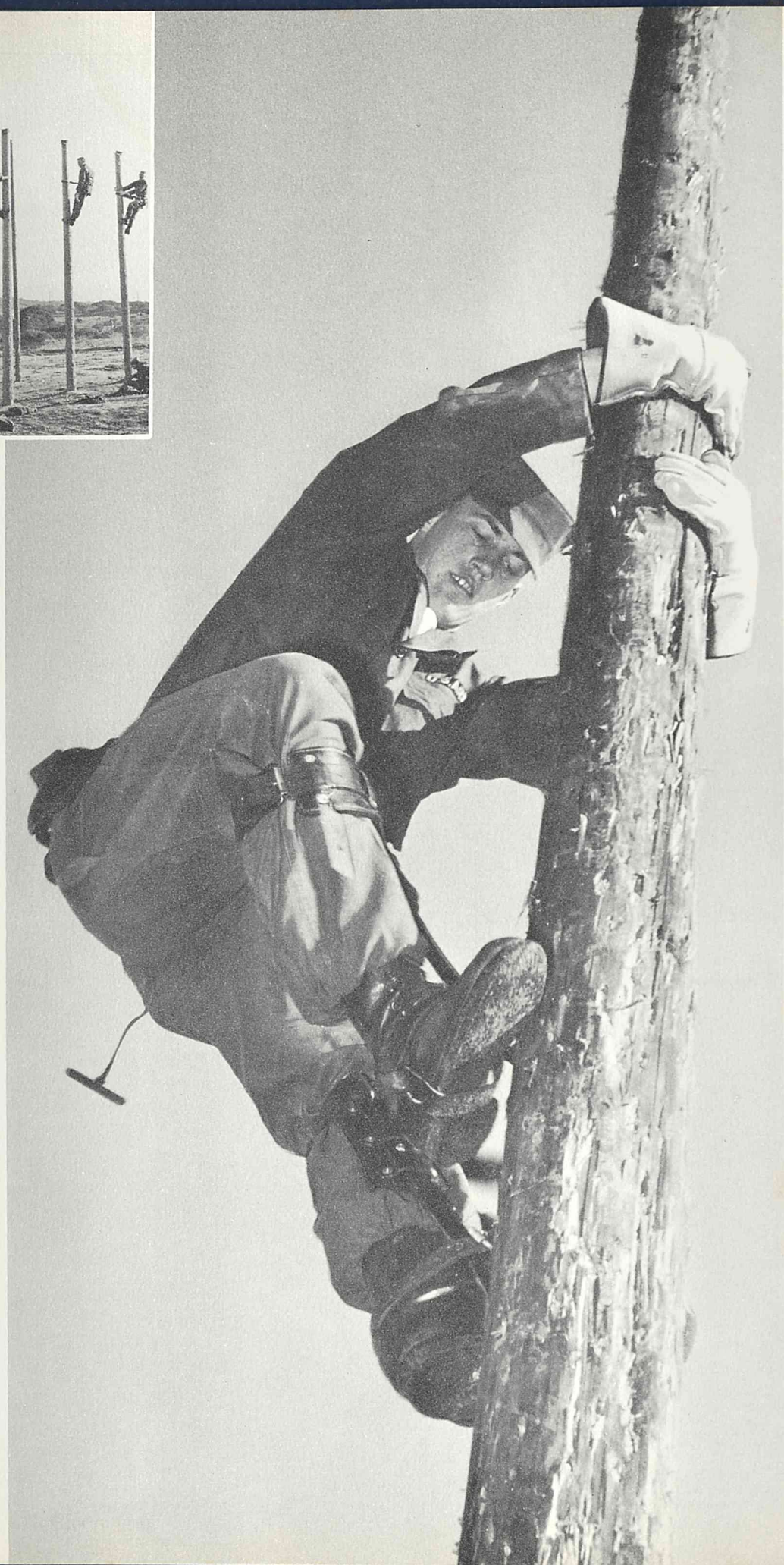




pole climbing

signal training

class work





drivers' course

**auto mechanics
course**



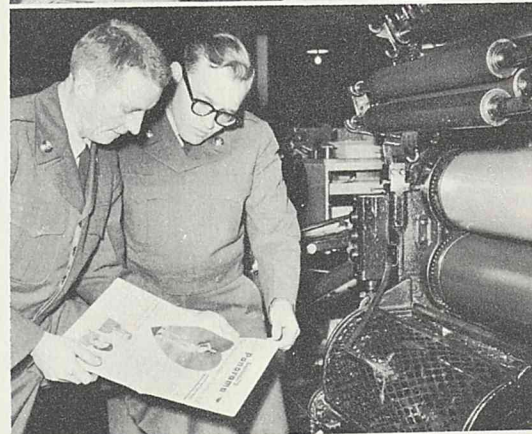
▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

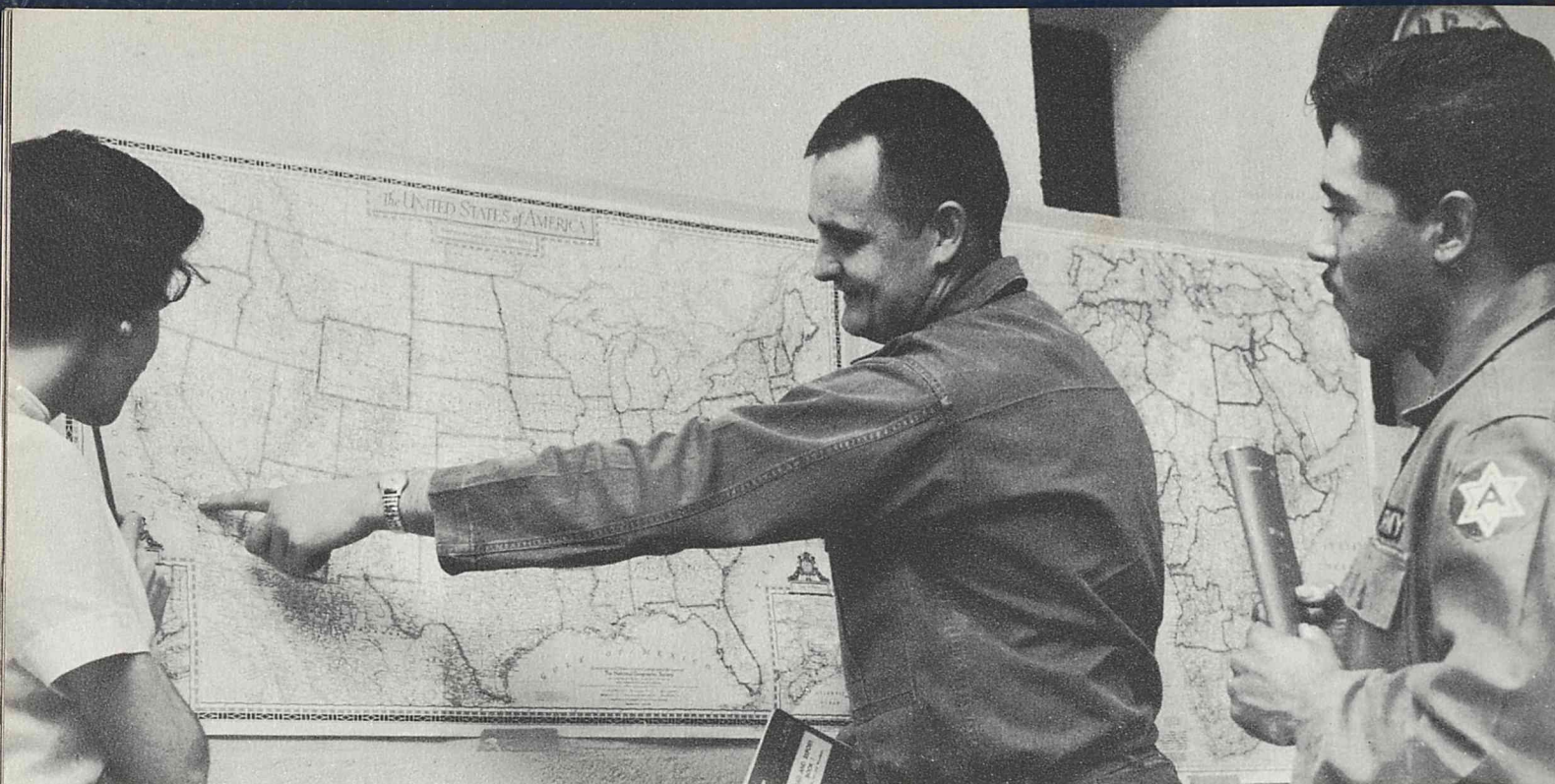
special service
bookmobile



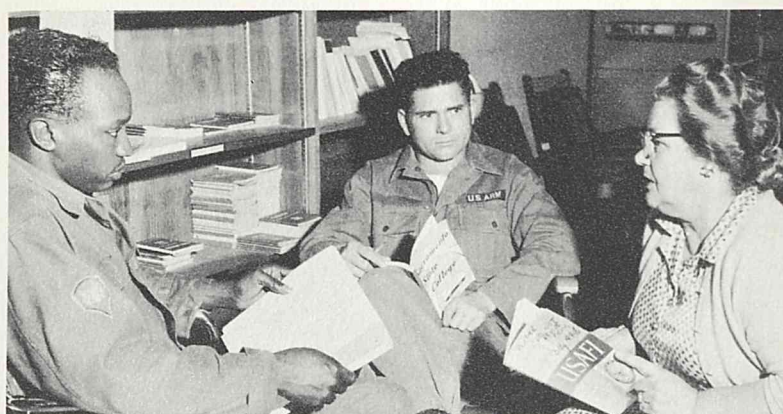


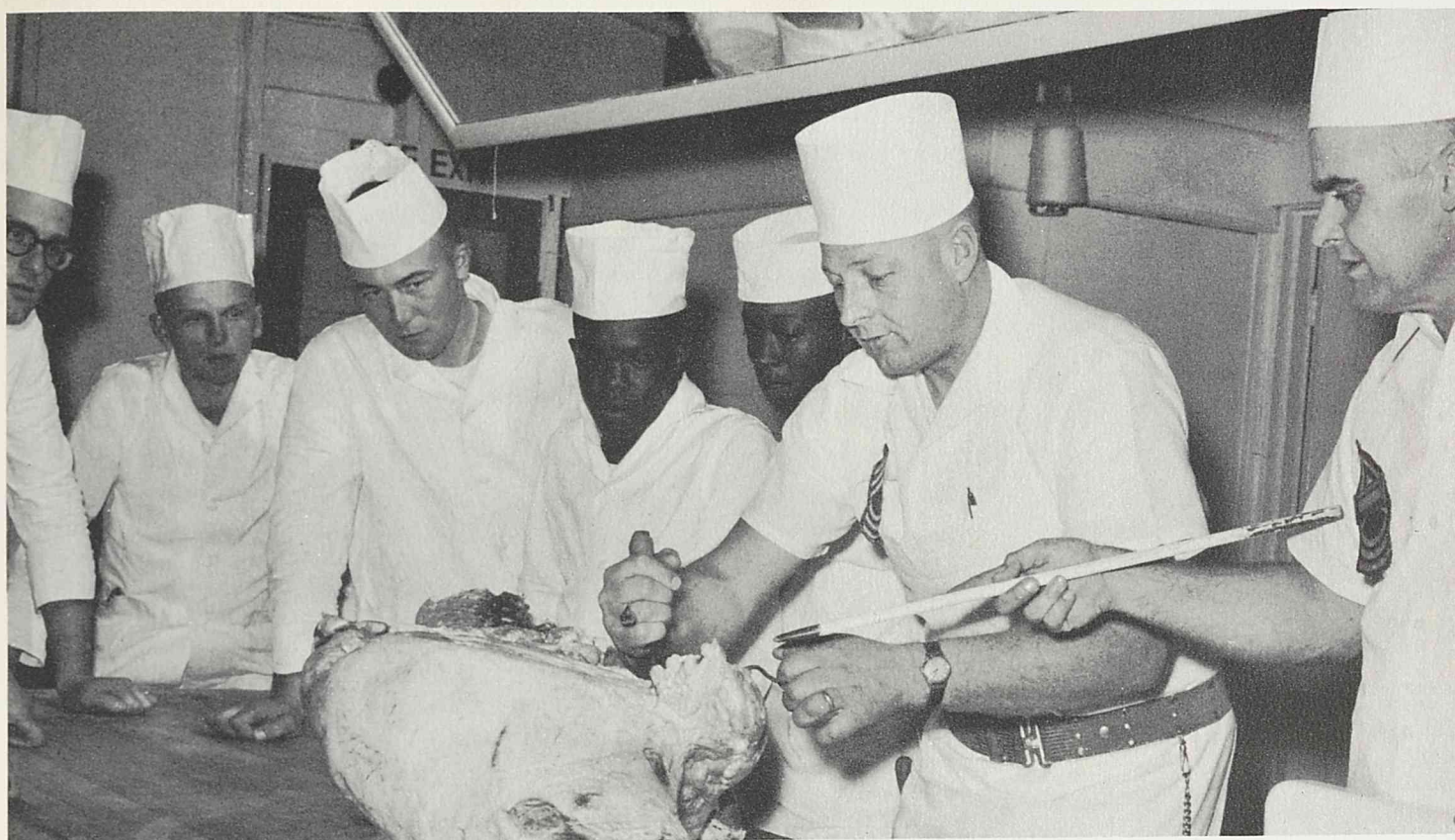
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.





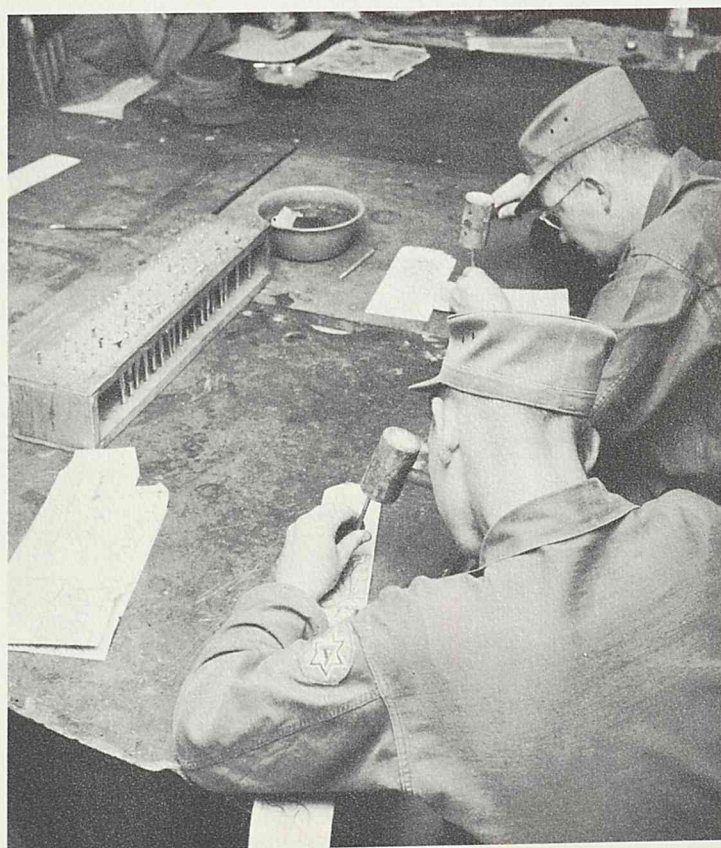
**army
education
program**

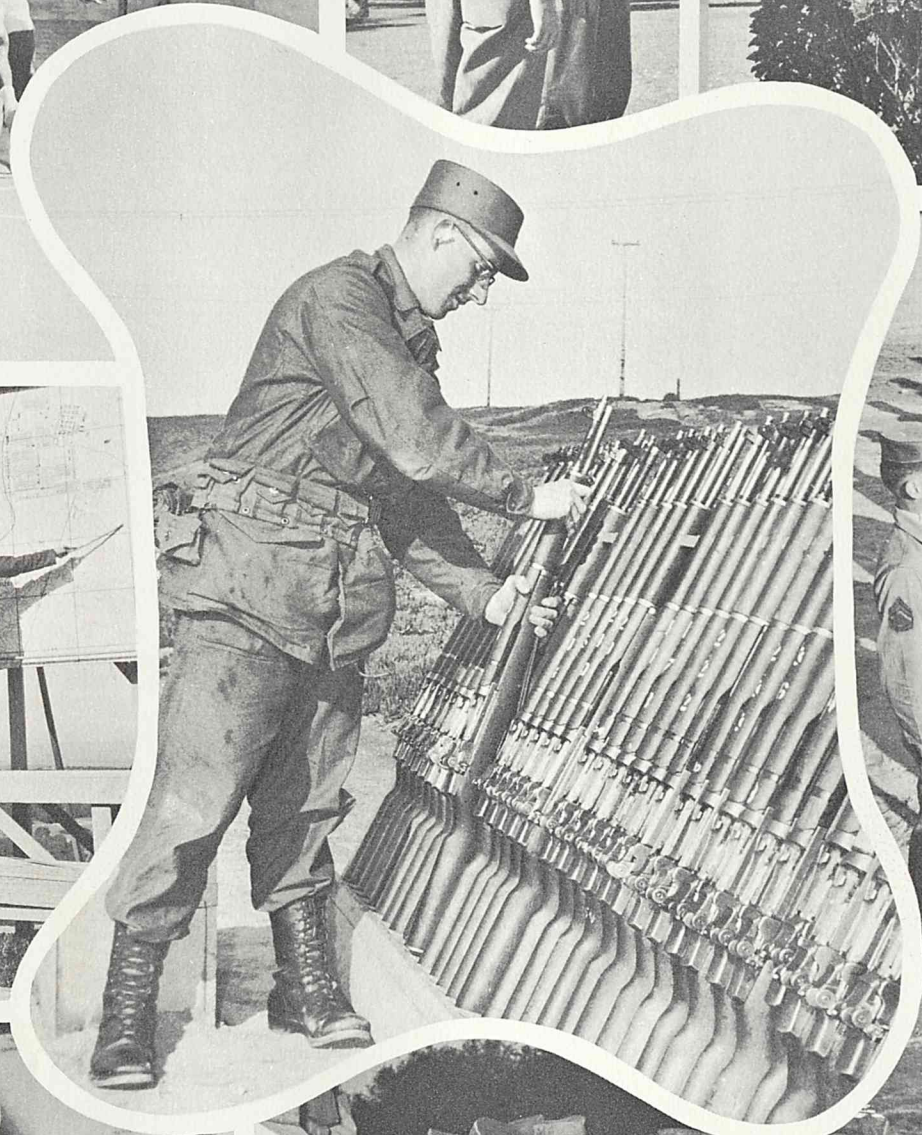
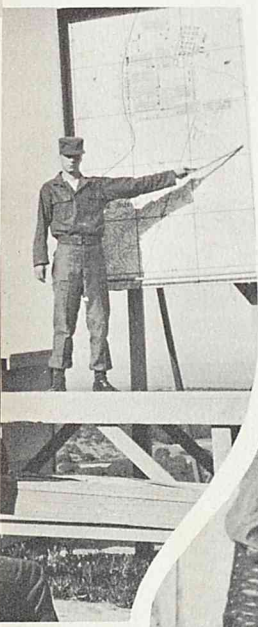
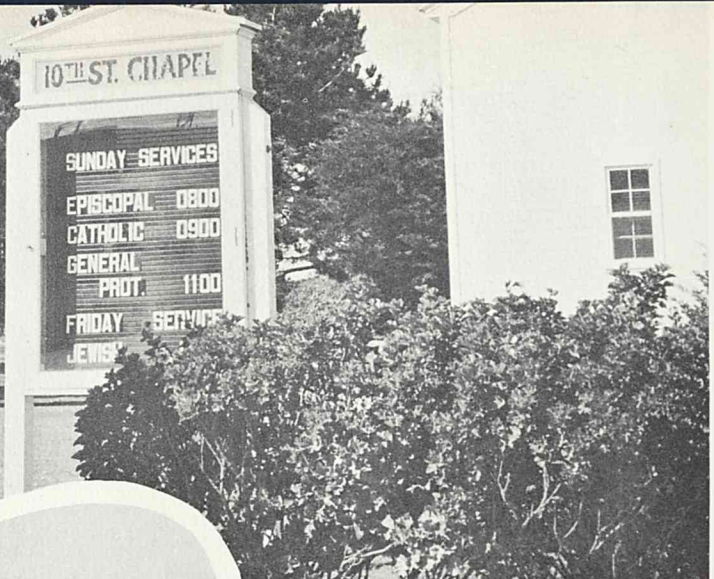
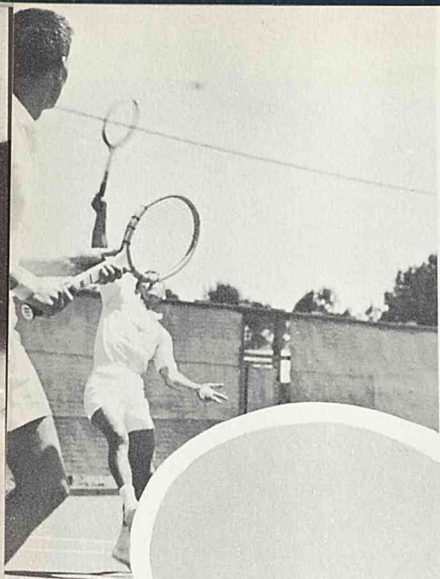




food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts





HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Started Basic Training: 14 December 1959 Graduated: 20 February, 1960

FIRST BATTLE GROUP FIRST BRIGADE



Col. Pierre D. Boy
Brigade Commander



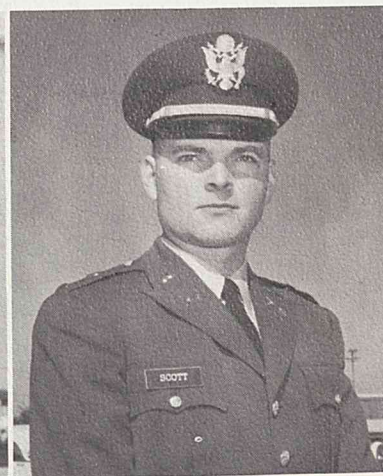
Capt. Karl W. Thomas
Company Commander



Maj. Ainsley K. Mahikoa
Battle Group Commander



2d Lt. G. W. Cubine
Executive Officer



2d Lt. Scott
Training Officer





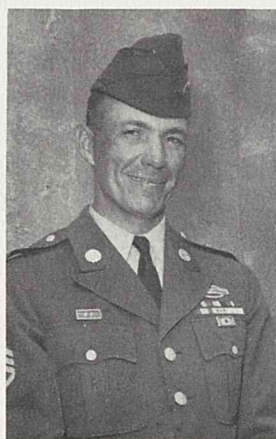
Boyd M. Webster
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. D. W. Eplin
SDI



SFC Rouse
Plat. Sgt.



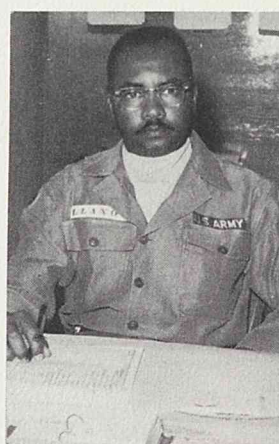
Sgt. Alderman
Plat. Sgt.



Sgt. Martin
Plat. Sgt.



Sp/5 Diaz
Plat. Sgt.



SFC Llanos
Supply Sgt.



Sp/4 D. L. Nelson
Company Clerk





mess personnel

PFT SCORES:

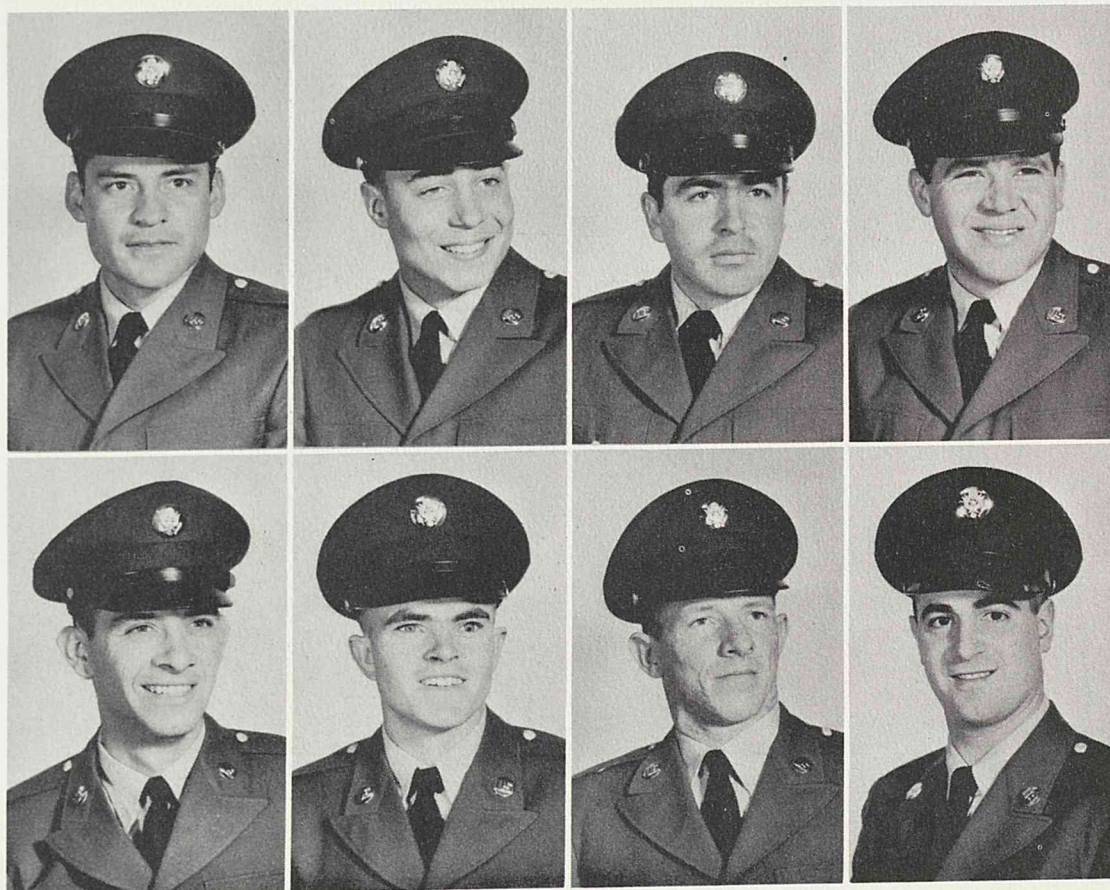
1st Test: 186.8
2d Test: 273.4
Difference: 84.4

TRAINFIRE:

Percent of Qualification: 100%
Number of Experts: 15
Number of Sharpshooters: 83
Number of Marksman: 122

Proficiency Test

6- Superiors
128- Excellent
77- Satisfactory

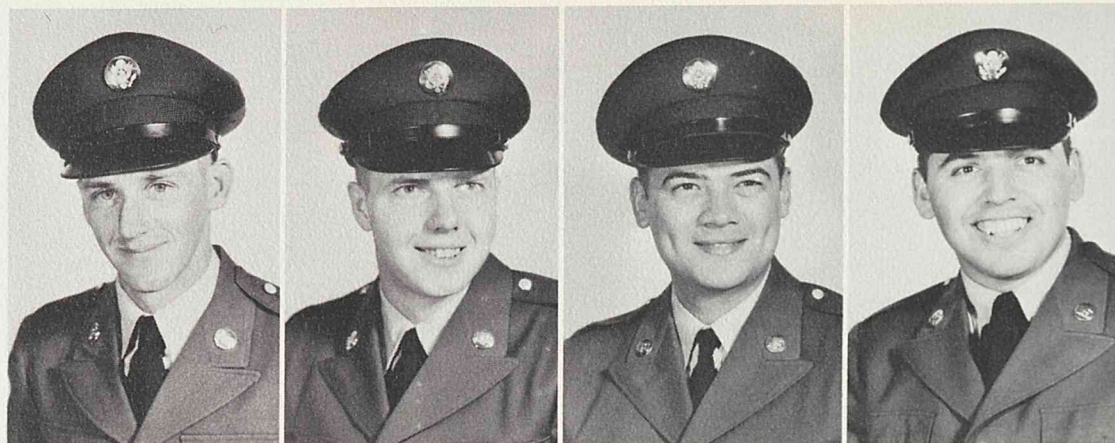


Alfonso Acosta
Phillip M. Adcox
Rudy A. Alarcon
John R. Albitre

Manuel J. Alderete
Leslie R. Allen
Danny A. Allred
Richard J. Antony



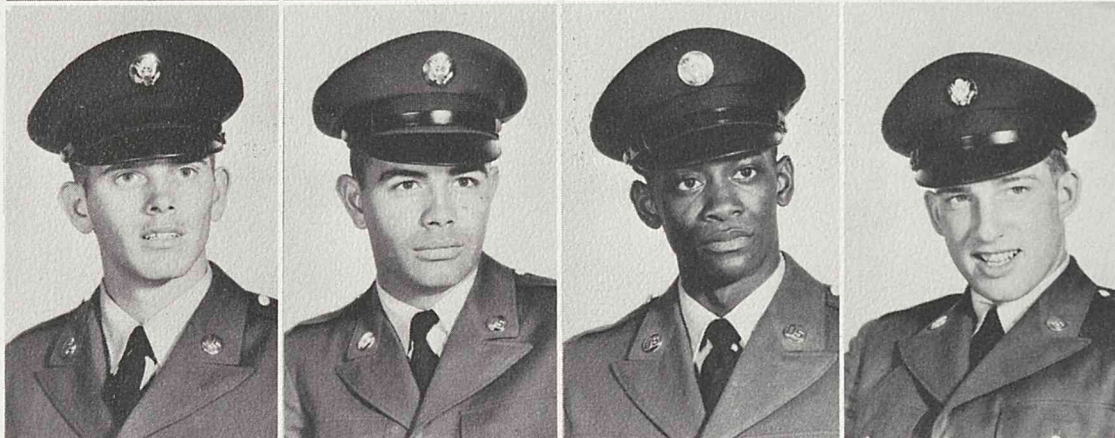
Kyle D. Asbury
 Raymond E. Atkinson
 Jorge S. Aviles
 Raymond Ayala



Henry T. Babcock
 Donald A. Baker
 David F. Balbi
 Irwin C. Baldwin



Gene A. Barnes
 Peter G. Bax
 James B. Beckum
 John G. Bei



Douglas L. Benson
 Jacobo E. Bermudez
 Arnold D. Bernard
 Ronald L. Bissell

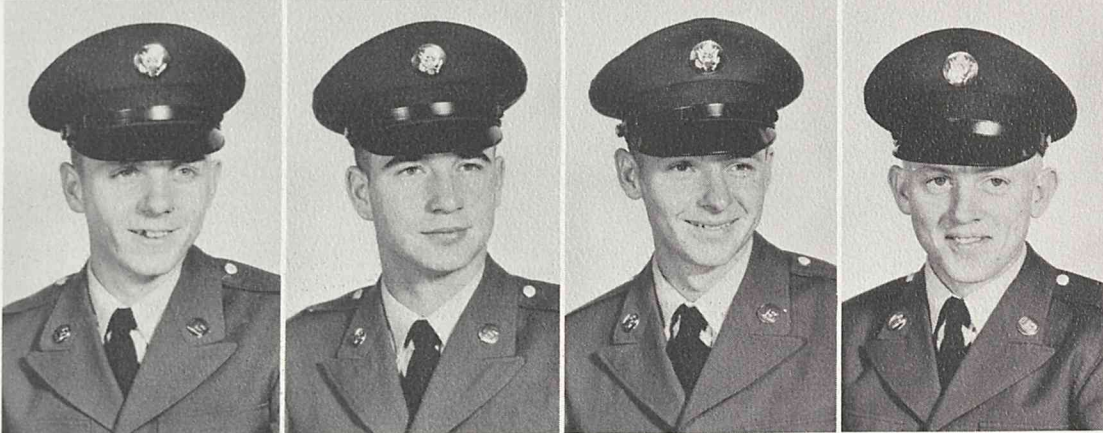




Johannes H. Bletterman
Thomas P. Bonalanza
Jesse E. Booth
William M. Booth



William S. Brabb
Elmo R. Bradley
Louie L. Bradshaw
Arturo M. Brewer



Joseph E. Brown
James A. Buer
James F. Butler
Leland H. Cagle



John E. Caldwell
William V. Caldwell
John F. Camacho
Philip Carpenter



Fredric J. Castro
 Richard Castro
 John Chang
 Ricardo Chavez



Vernon R. Clayes
 Oliver A. Clay
 Russell L. Cofer
 Martin W. Connolly



George C. Cornell
 James B. Cornforth
 Rogelio D. Couder
 Benci Count Stenbock



Hal L. Cowdell
 Benito R. Crespín
 Duane M. Davis
 Frank E. Dean

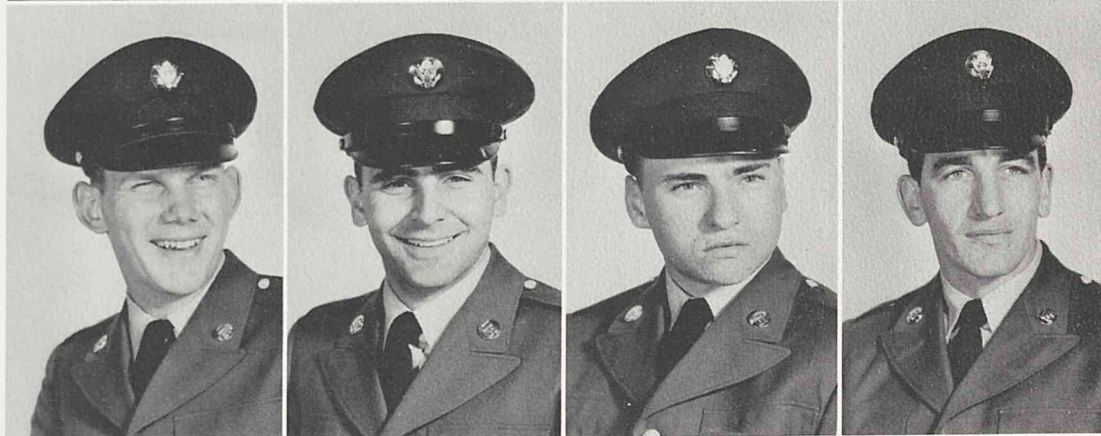




Nicholas Dendrinds
Cipriano P. Diaz
Dick A. Dickranian
Louis Dixon



Patrick D. Donnelly
Larry W. Dredge
Albert C. Drew
Robert P. Dunlap



Bennie A. Edeburn
Joseph S. Eddy
Benjamin T. Ellington
Charles J. Ellis



Norman Eng
Robert C. Erickson
Thomas Escoto
Ira V. Evans



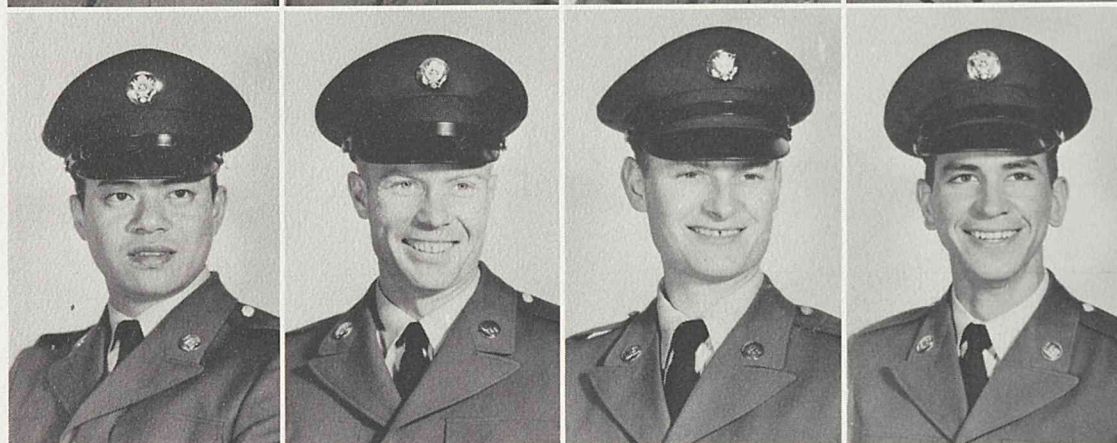
Robert L. Farber
 Arthur J. Fabre
 Bernard E. Fargen
 Stephen B. Fernald



Sammy E. Fernandez
 Fred J. Ferren
 John M. Filippini
 Gary R. Floch



Ming G. Fong
 Donald E. Foster
 Dieter R. H. Frauze
 Jose F. A. Gallegos



Albert D. Gill
 Morton J. Goodman
 Tyrone E. Gopher
 Rustheoi Graham

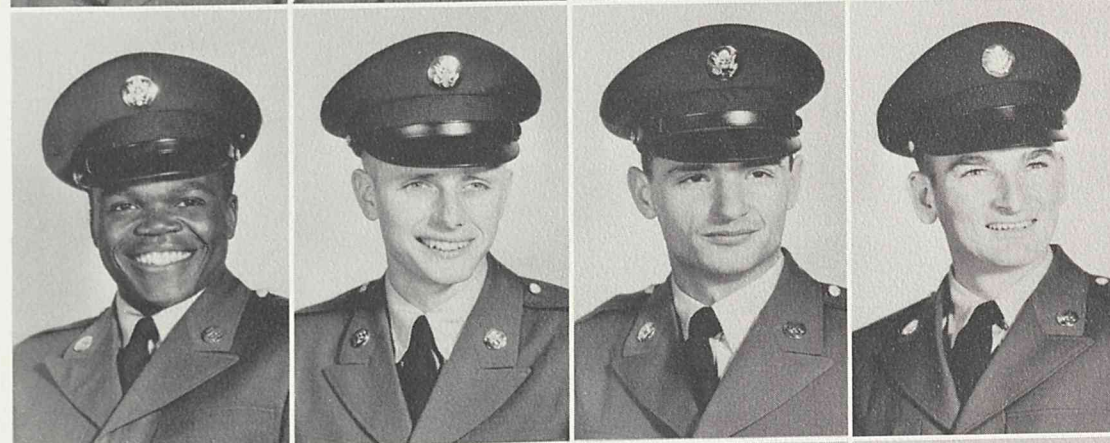




Harold Greene
Thomas M. Halvorson
Gerald L. Hamm
Jerry D. Hampton



Larry D. Haug
Franklin B. Hayward
Thomas E. Henderson
Alfonso F. Hernandez



Charles A. Hightower
Richard R. Hiller
Chris G. Hontalas
John S. Hopper



Joseph T. D. Houston
Richard Hum
Clark B. Hust
Irvin Y. Inouye



David D. Irwin
Terry L. Jeppson
Gary D. Johnson
Jurgen F. Jung



David J. Kathman
Howard R. Kearns
Porter W. Kearton
Cecil J. Keese



John B. Kehrer
Richard E. Kehrer
Edward J. Kenney, III
Avon L. Kerwitz



Melvin C. Kiehn
George King
Ronald L. King
Mervin L. Kirn





Susumu Kobata
Erwin Kock
Harold J. LaChapelle
Richard LaFlame



Roland E. Lee
Donald W. Leivan
Lewellyn S. Leyva
Henry Li



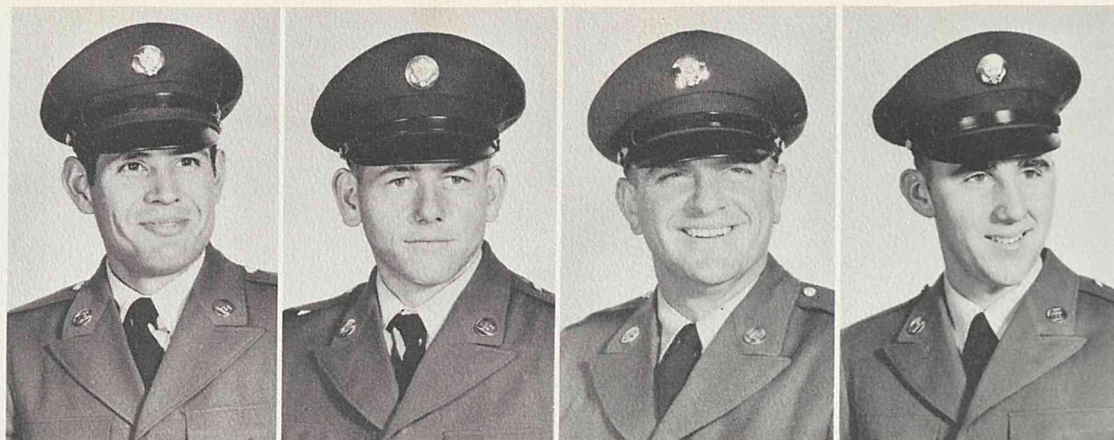
Carroll D. Libercojt
Roy W. Loerch
Juan A. Lopez
Jerry L. Lotze



Michael T. Lynch
Robert L. Marchart
Ruben M. Magallanes
Thomas D. Magdalik



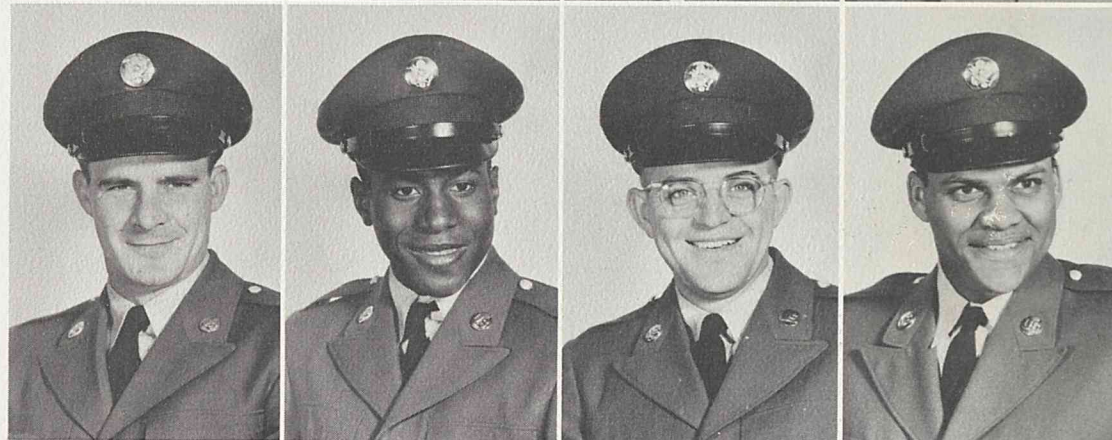
Alejandro Martinez, Jr.
 Billy R. Maxwell
 Ronald S. L. Maxwell
 Jerry E. Michael



Odd C. Michelsen
 Gail D. Miles
 Jack J. Moiseoff
 James C. Mole



Troy L. Moore
 Lynwood Munson
 David A. Murray
 Donwayne Neal

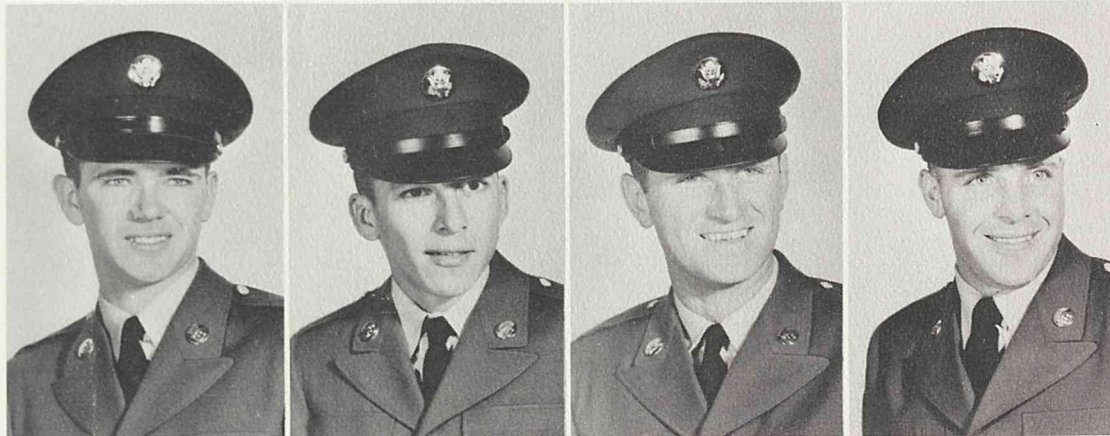


Predrag Nebreklievski
 Charles L. Neff
 Dennis R. Neil
 Hans D. Neubert





Masaaki Norihiro
Charles K. Noyes
Jorge H. C. Ochoa
Stanley E. Olson



Marvin J. Olsen
Henry H. Ortego
Robert E. Pauliny
Merle G. Pearce



Leonard L. Pecht
Roy D. Pelletier
Efrain G. Perez
Angelo P. Pitto



Everett W. Pitts
Carlie Pleasant
Raymond Przekop
Andres A. Quintana



Donald A. Raade
Gerhard W. Rauch
Bobby R. Richardson
James P. Robertson



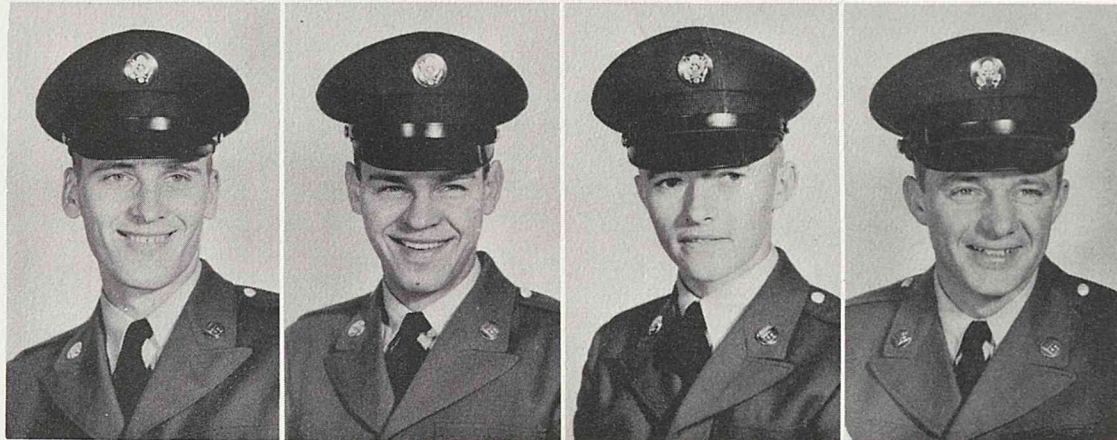
Richard E. Rogers
Jesse G. Sadorra
Kenneth D. Saine
Yoshiharu Sakurada



Hugo Sanchez
Janos Schwarcz
Ronald F. Scott
Robert V. Shaw



Jack L. Shermer
Leonard T. Thomas
Danny E. Thornton
William W. Trautman





Robert R. Ulin
David S. Vail
Francisco Vejar
James W. Vestal



Charles L. Walters
Gary N. Watkins
Samuel L. Williams
Owen K. Wilson



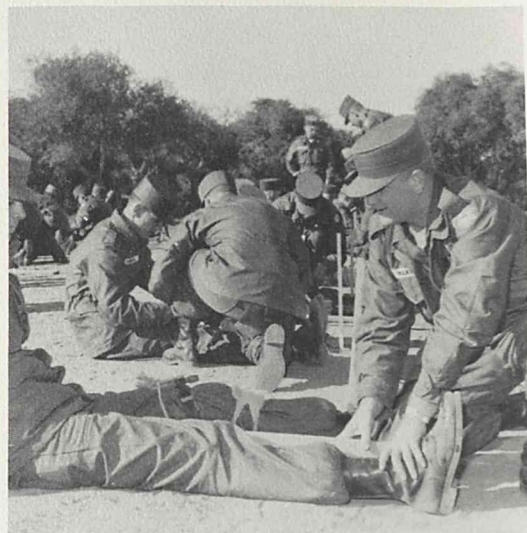
Clark R. Wood
Edward D. Wood
Frank M. Wood
Gene S. Wong



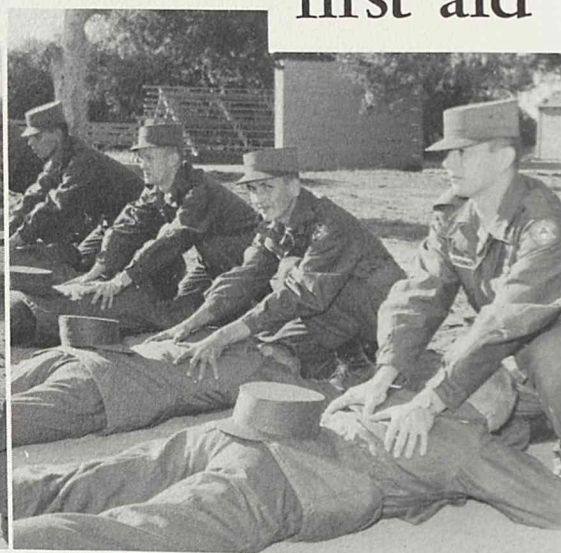
Edwin Yee
Jason G. Yuen
Joachim A. Zitnik
Robert L. Smith



Joseph L. Tanner
Frederick Weller



first aid



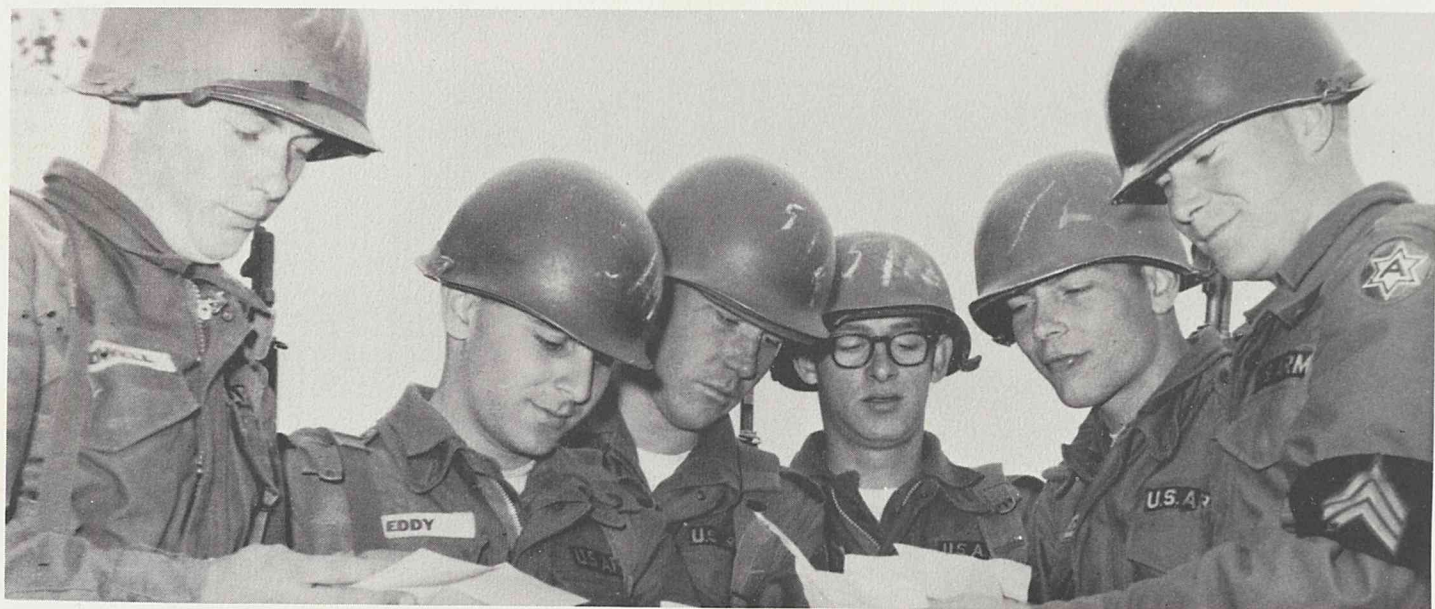
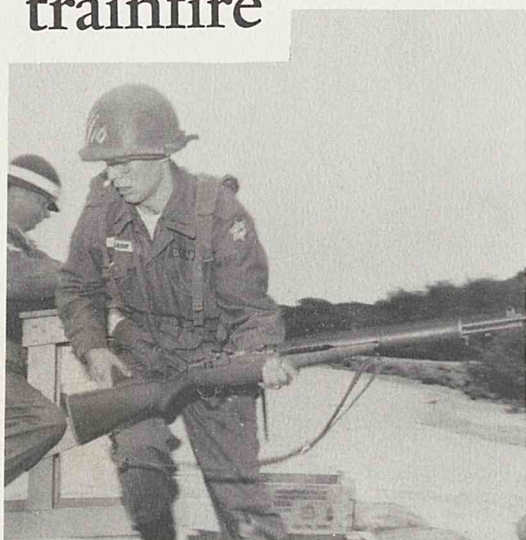


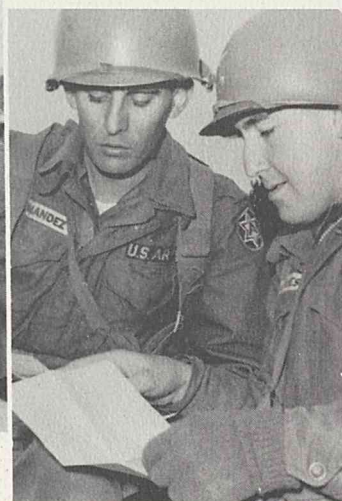
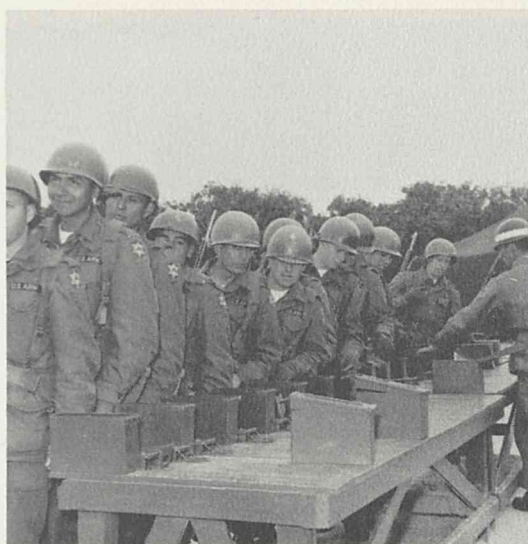
m-1 rifle instructions





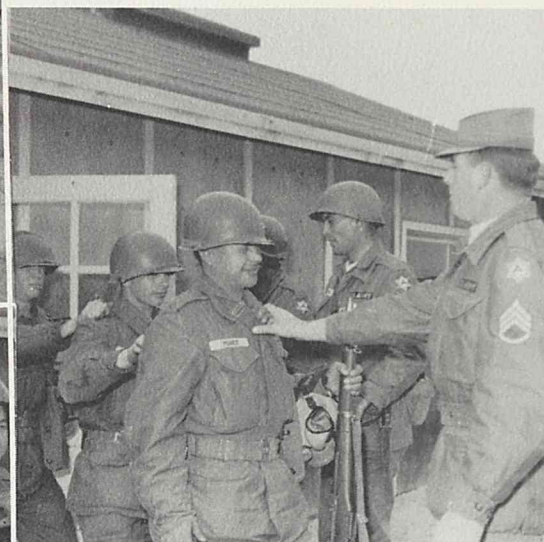
trainfire





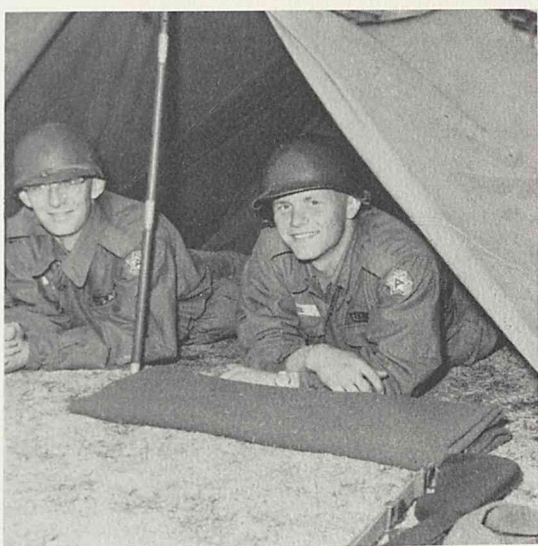
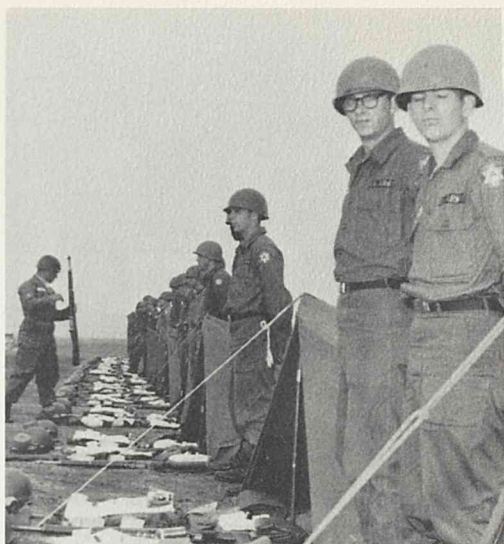
trainfire



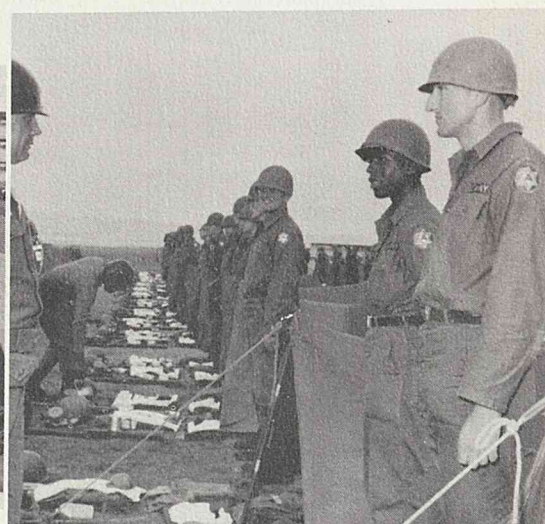
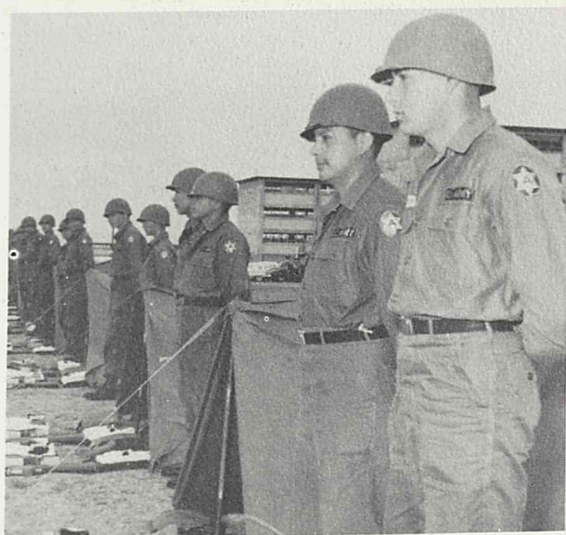


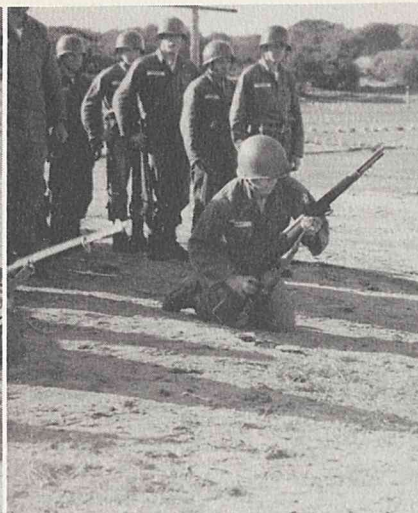
chemical, biological and radiological warfare





full field inspection



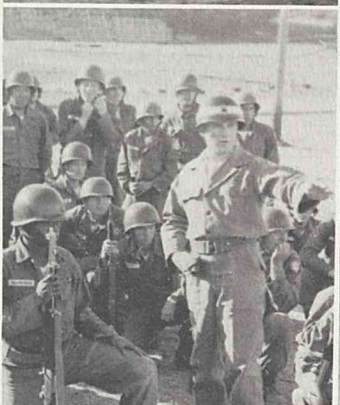


cover

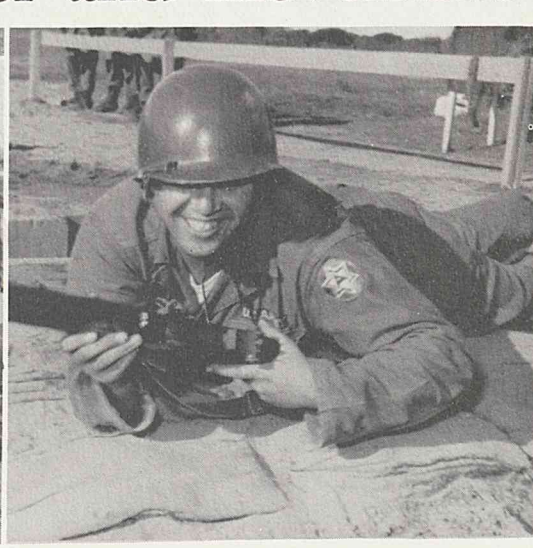
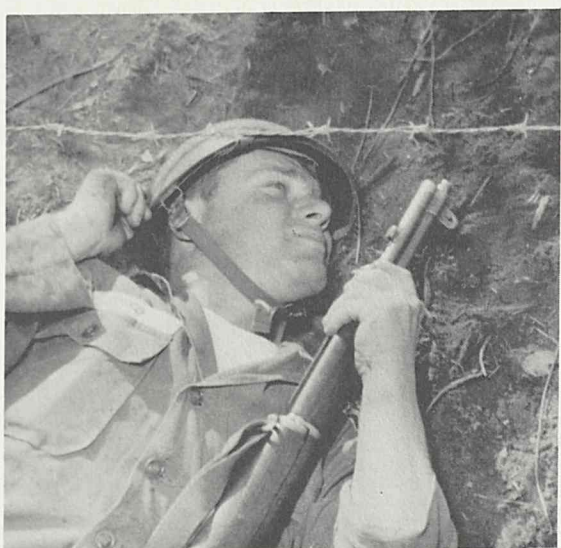


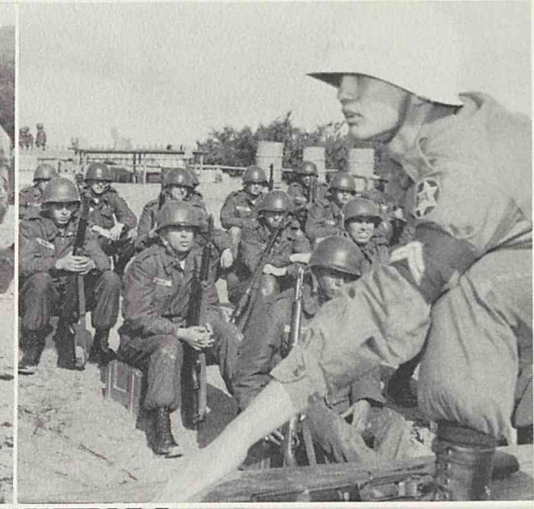
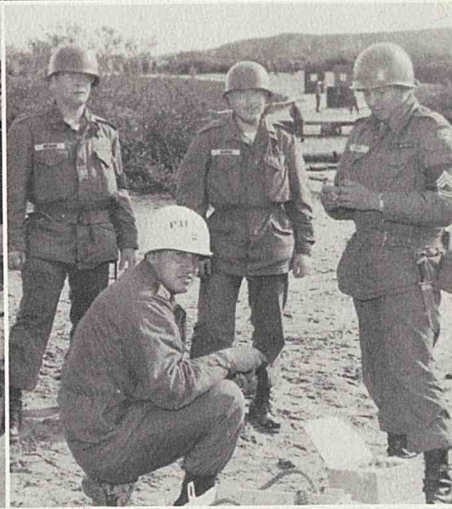
and movement





cover and movement



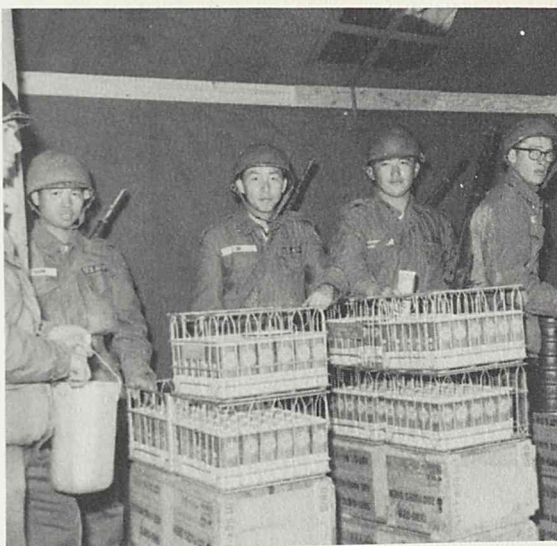


hand grenades



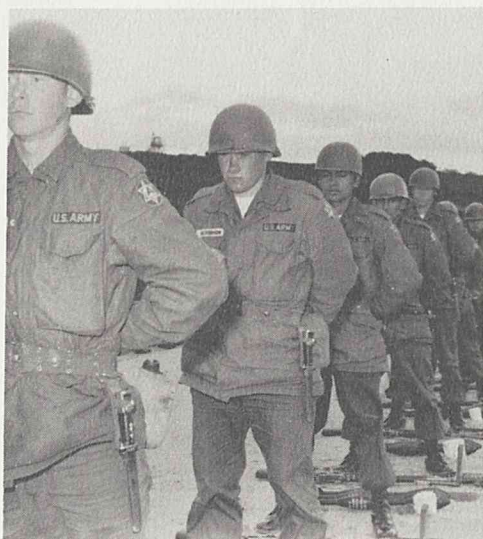


field chow



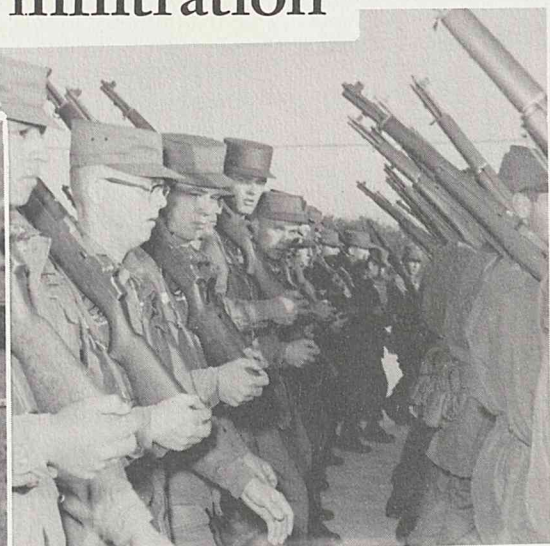
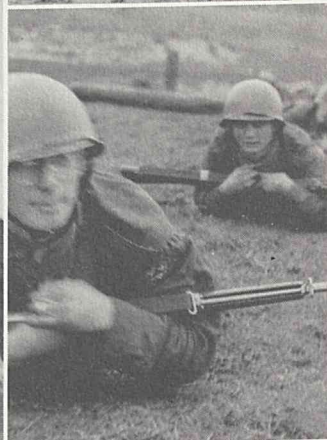
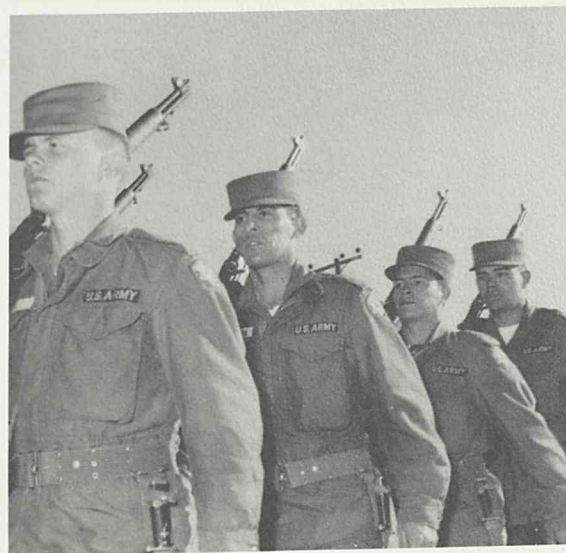


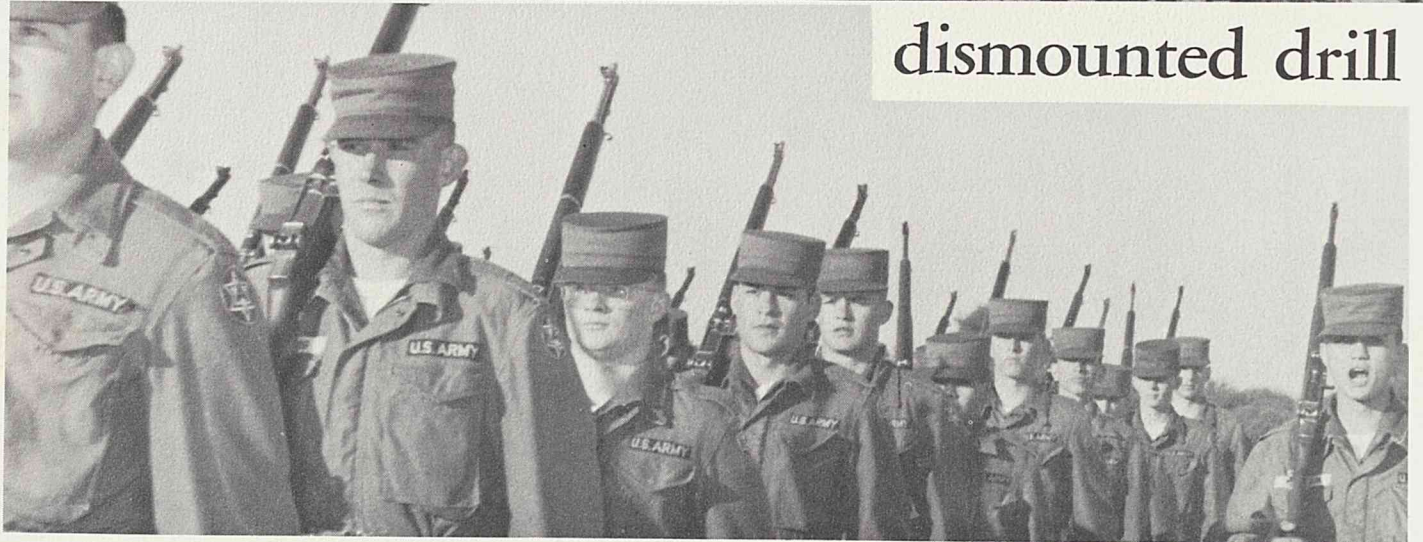
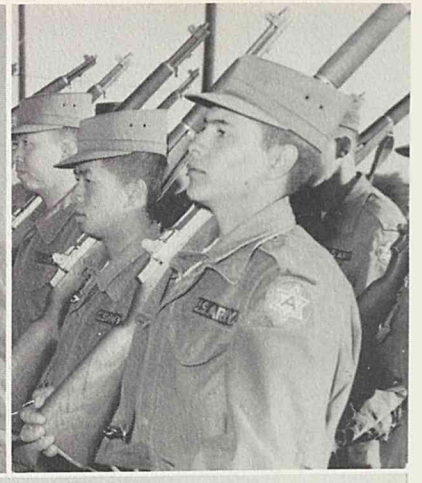
rifle grenades





infiltration





dismounted drill





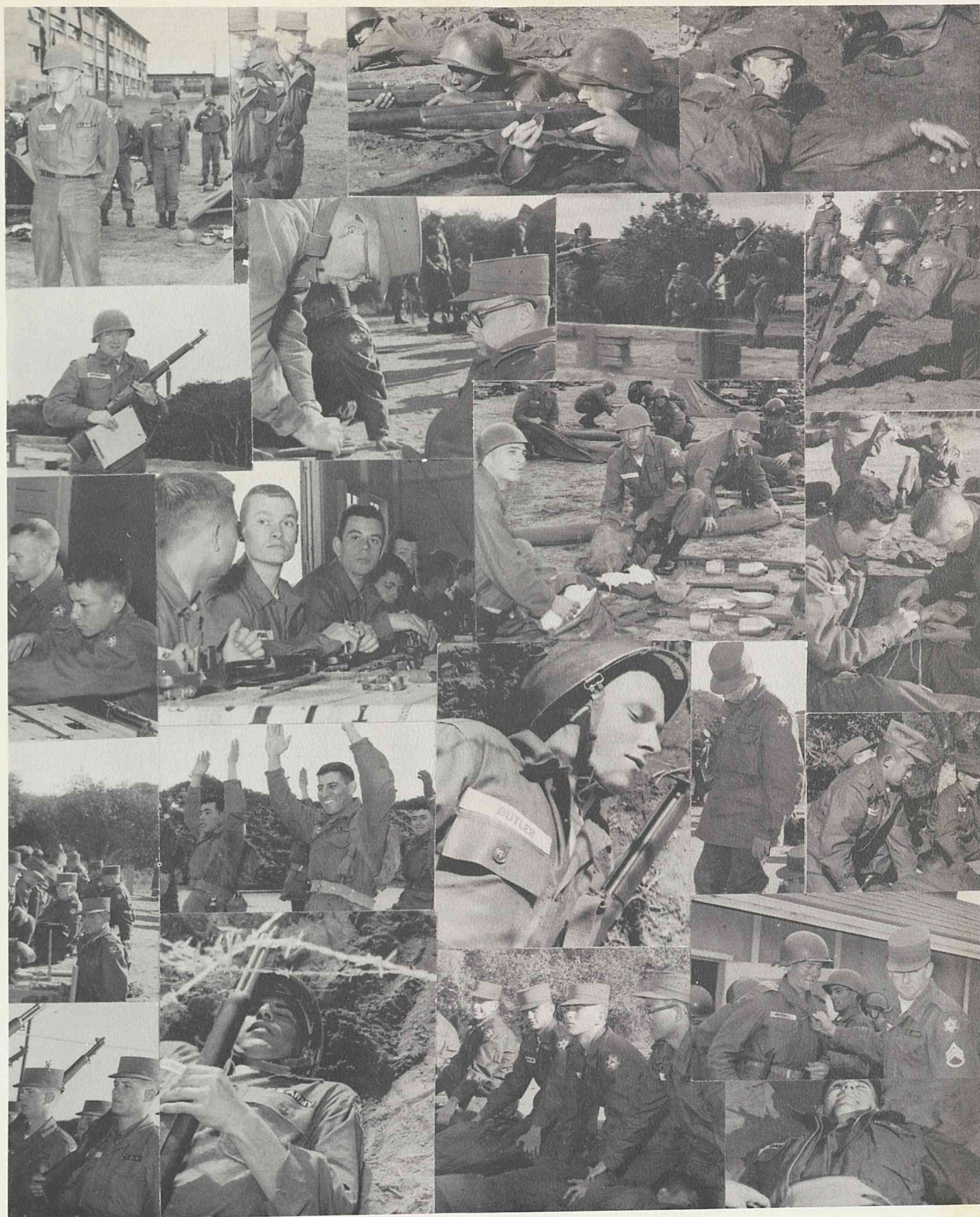
graduation





our training through the eyes of the camera







graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



